THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1932 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 283

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

If No Arms Cut, Big U. S. Navy

Hoover Gives World Warning

Al Smith Loses Air Audiences

London Has March of Jobless

America Sees Two 'Up' Months

Youth Army Must Be Absorbed

PRESIDENT HOOVER sets before the world the alternative if the Disarmament Conference does not succeed. If the Geneva parley fails, there will be a race to build up even more weapons of destruction. The United States would join in. The President warns that a Geneva failure would compel the United States to build its navy "to the full strength provided in the London agreement, equal to that of the most powerful in the world." This solemn statement, issued from the White House on the eve of Navy Day, carries its full import to the nations now preparing to gather again at Geneva. The President wants no such alternative. He pictures its vast cost and the blow it would be to the American people—It would defeat one of their most cherished aspirations.

¶ Political interest focuses on the continued reaction to the Newark speech of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith and the determination of Democratic national headquarters to cut his later speeches off the air. News from many States of the West and South indicates that Mr. Smith's sweeping denunciation of all who favor temperance and his re-raising of a religious campaign issue have proved a genuine blow to the Roosevelt and Garner ticket. His two national hookup dates, after the Boston address, have been assigned to Newton D. Baker and John W. Davis. Added to this is Governor Roosevelt's own unfortunate reflection at Baltimore on the United States Supreme Court. Democratic managers cannot hide their grave concern—How much damage, they wonder, have their stars done their cause?

¶ London sees hundreds of "hunger marchers" who have tramped from many British cities join the local unemployed in demanding greater benefits. Communists dominate the march and the huge Hyde Park meeting, which includes workers from the cotton and woolen mills and the coal fields. The Labor Party takes no active part, but is in sympathy. The mass meeting urges more public works to give employment and protests the "means test," by which actual resources of applicants are learned before help is given. London tries earnestly to find the real remedy—It tries to meet with reason the recklessness of Communism and want.

¶ American business shows an up trend for the first time since the spring of 1930. So states Roy E. Chapin, Secretary of Commerce, whose information comes through the sensitive channels of his department. The gain in industrial production in September was 10 per cent above the seasonal expectation. About 380,000 persons were called back to employment in 12 of the 14 industrial groups. Secretary Chapin adds to other good news. The Federal Reserve Board gives out encouraging statistics; U. S. Steel maintains its preferred dividend—Under a surface still nearly stagnant reviving forces are felt in motion.

¶ Paris newspapers maintain that the French plan soon to be offered to the Disarmament Conference contains very definite reductions in France's armed strength. It is said army divisions would fall from 20 to 12 and compulsory military training from one year to nine months. Premier Herriot declares: "I would be only too happy to reduce the burden of armaments and to heal the world's greatest illness"—The "greatest illness," he says, is fear.

¶ Newton D. Baker, chairman of Welfare and Relief Mobilization, declares more help must be extended to the 200,000 homeless boys and girls who are wandering through the United States. They are the real victims of hard times, having been forced too early out into the world. Every community must aid in absorbing them back into right domiciles and surroundings. They must be given courage, morale and guidance at any cost. Youth must be served today. Tomorrow will be too late—Neglected youth will be merely grown-up crime.

¶ Chile proves its devotion to the memory of an American who did tremendous things for Chile. The protest of two newspapers in the nick of time prevents the replacing of the statue of William Wheelwright, born in Massachusetts, in the Avenida Brazil, Valparaiso. Then the new generation learns that William Wheelwright, who passed away 60 years ago, brought a water system and illuminating gas to Valparaiso, opened Chile's iron mines, and gave South America steam navigation. The rescued statue is covered with flowers. Suddenly grateful native workers cheer "el hombre de Massachusetts." They are grateful when they understand—so is everybody everywhere.

Y and O, Real Towns, Claim Shortest Names

Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

Y and O, two French villages located, respectively, in the departments of Somme and Orne, claim the world's record for towns with the shortest names.

O has a château some 300 years old which is much visited by tourists.

It is not expected that the two villages will unite in claiming the joint origin of the Yo-Yo, although the Parisian press has vigorously supported the theory that the toy originated in France several centuries ago.

Bolivia Opens Way to Peace For Americas

Accepts Terms of Neutral Commission in Gran Chaco Dispute

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—Bolivia's reply to the peace terms covering the Gran Chaco dispute with Paraguay has made possible, it is believed, the peaceful solution of a dispute having a direct bearing on the political and economic stability of the entire South American continent.

The Bolivian Foreign Office wired Washington last night its acceptance of the terms proposed by a commission of neutral nations composed of the United States, Colombia, Mexico, Cuba and Uruguay. Terms were as follows:

1. Separation of troops in the Chaco area, tantamount to a cessation of hostilities.
2. Demobilization of reserves of both nations.
3. Reduction and limitation at a certain definite figure of the regular army of both republics.

A meeting of the neutrals is scheduled for today at the Department of State here to be attended by Señor Juan José Soler, delegate of Paraguay, and Señor Enrique Finot, delegate of Bolivia. Paraguay on Oct. 14 declared its readiness to negotiate in a note to Mr. Francis S. White, Assistant Secretary of State and chairman of the commission.

Mr. White has been carrying on peace negotiations with Bolivia and Paraguay with varying success. It was reported here some weeks ago, following the formal protest by the Latin-American nations, that a settlement was imminent. It was blocked, however, by the former Bolivian Foreign Minister, Señor José Luis Tejada, understood to represent the irreconcilable element in the Bolivian Government.

Monday of this week Señor Tejada resigned, taking with him the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Public Instruction. The portfolios were filled by President Salamanca making a national Cabinet of Republicans, and peace terms were soon accepted.

In connection with the Bolivian-Paraguayan dispute, plans to remove the basic cause for future controversy have been suggested by the Argentine Foreign Minister, Señor Saavedra Lamas, to the effect that direct commercial routes from both nations to the Atlantic Ocean would end all difficulties.

That Bolivia be afforded practical means of transportation for its commerce he urged its use of rail transportation through Argentina and the use of Argentinian ports. To assist Paraguay he suggested liberal and reciprocal treaties of commerce between that nation and Argentina.

Canadian Jobless Wash for Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta. — During the past summer about 100 unemployed men have managed to keep themselves off the civic relief lists by scooping up gravel from the shore of the Saskatchewan River, washing it with water and painstakingly collecting the little flecks of gold which remained after this tedious task. This placer mining on the banks of the river which flows through Edmonton has netted a season's gold crop of $5000 which was marketed in the city since April 1.

Ever since the first white men settled in Edmonton, gold has been washed from the Saskatchewan River and when times were good the primitive "grizzlies" for washing the gold were not so numerous along the river bed, but with the lack of employment for the men, the gold hunters have again turned their attention to this occupation. Some days the men find none of the precious yellow grains; other days 50 cents or a dollar's worth of gold dust may reward the labors of the men. It is sold to the jewelers at the rate of $15 per ounce or at $17 after melting when it registers 22 carats.

MORE TEACHERS IN LITHUANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS, Lithuania—Out of a total of 4202 teachers in Lithuania elementary schools 2213, or 52.66 per cent, are women. Schools maintained by local governments employ 3708 teachers, whose numbers show an increase over previous years chiefly as the result of the introduction of compulsory education.

Men Like Elder Roosevelt And Bryan Have Stimulating Effect on Youth in Politics

Models of Strength and Uprightness Are Shown to Awaken Best Aspirations in Political Field—Bosses Always Keep Promises

WE GO TO VOTE SERIES—*Sixteenth of Eighteen Articles*

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The appearance in American politics of any man who is able to impress the people with a conviction that he is animated, not by merely personal ambition, but by sincere desire to serve his country, always has the effect of stimulating young people to enter upon an active political life.

This was the case when Theodore Roosevelt began his meteoric career across the political firmament. The rapid rise of William Jennings Bryan from the position of an obscure country lawyer to that of a national idol and presidential nominee when 36 years old stimulated youth of both parties.

To go back further in American political history, Grover Cleveland, although his entrance upon national affairs was not until middle life, undoubtedly by his characteristics and by the nature of the support which he received, aroused healthy political ambitions in innumerable young Americans.

I remember that during the Cleveland era a work of political fiction, the hero of which was supposed to be modeled largely upon the figure of the Buffalo statesman, had widespread circulation and stimulated political enthusiasm in tens of thousands of young readers.

"The Hon. Peter Sterling," by Paul Leicester Ford, is a book in which the ethical code was, perhaps, less questionable than the picture of politics. To depict a young and devoted citizen as making his rise to fame and power simply by establishing himself in a slum district, living a cleaner life than his neighbors, and meeting the machinations of the professional politicians with the twin weapons of toleration and personal virtue, doesn't exactly click with more common practical experience.

There could be nothing, perhaps, more ridiculous than the description of the making of a successful politician into which the question of patronage never once entered. The Hon. Peter Sterling would not have

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

HOOVER WARNS OF NAVY RACE, FAILING ACCORD

Reference to Japan Seen in Firm Tone of Public Statement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—The alternative to disarmament—a stark and menacing race to build the weapons of destruction—was set before the world by President Hoover last night in a forceful warning that current negotiations for reduction must succeed.

Choosing the eve of Navy Day, the President in a brief statement served notice that if effective reduction of armaments is not achieved at Geneva, the United States will attempt to build its navy to the full strength provided in the London treaty, "equal to that of the most powerful in the world."

To France, Germany and other "land powers" it makes little difference if the United States does build up its navy. Great Britain, too, does not consider the American navy a menace to its own security.

Moreover, it is generally believed that the British Government and Mr. Norman H. Davis, special diplomatic representative of President Hoover, have gone far toward accord on a new naval disarmament program, following the lines of a one-third cut, urged by the President earlier this year.

However, dispatches from Tokyo to the State Department tell of an alternative proposal, perhaps tending to nullify the Anglo-American agreement. The obstacle to naval disarmament now comes from the East, not from the West. It is recognized in diplomatic circles here that President Hoover's warning, in so far as it had direct application, is addressed to Tokyo.

Japan, like Britain, has agreed that the American navy should be at the level defined in the London Treaty. But, unlike London, Tokyo refuses to accept a further reduction. President Hoover sent Mr. Davis to London to secure British support to the cut. Now he makes a statement apparently intended to secure exactly the same result in Japan as has already been achieved in London.

It is remarked here that the feel-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

87—Is Prohibition a Live Law?

SOME wets try to excuse themselves for disobeying the prohibitory law by pointing to obsolete laws. Some towns, for example, have never repealed ordinances limiting the speed of vehicles to 15 miles an hour. Such towns, however, are not appropriating money and building up an enforcement organization for the specific purpose of enforcing those ordinances. If they were, it would behoove the motorist to respect such laws until he could get them repealed. To defy such a law would be to defy the government. That is different from ignoring a law which the government itself has apparently forgotten.

President Hoover, in one of his messages, called attention to the fact that the prohibitory law is a live law. Congress passed it in good faith and has appropriated money for its enforcement. The government has built up an active enforcement organization. They who disobey this law are in active opposition to their own government. That is very much like active rebellion.

HOOVER FACES WESTERN TRIP IN FRESH TRIM

Democratic 'Breaks' in Past Few Days Give Him New Weapons

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—Encouraged by Republican declarations that a new aspect has been put on the whole political situation by events in the past 48 hours, President Hoover leaves tonight for a three-day drive surpassing in its intensity everything previous in the party's campaign for reelection.

Within the course of two trips which will carry Mr. Hoover first to Indianapolis for a speech tomorrow night and then to New York City, for an address Monday, the President will make a total of 22 appearances under the present schedules. This list of stops en route may be elaborated to include still more towns, it is said at the White House. It will carry Mr. Hoover into such major cities as Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark and Cincinnati, in addition to New York and Indianapolis and the many towns and smaller cities along the way.

A dramatic touch is lent to the drive into Indiana by the fact that Democrats are planning a rival rally in Indianapolis on the evening of the same day in which Mr. Hoover invades the city. This brings a clash of political leaders and enthusiasm focused at one point at one time in a way that had hardly been calculated by campaign managers.

Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland is the Democratic speaker scheduled for the Indianapolis rally, and a Democratic torchlight parade, time on the radio program and the engagement of the biggest hall in

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Watertown Again Acts to Cut Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 26 — Agitation for tax reductions attained a new high peak in this town, yesterday, when 300 citizens culminated a meeting by forming the second taxpayers' organization in two weeks. With pay cutting becoming general, speakers declared it was time for the municipalities to lower their tax rates.

It was the contention of some speakers that the "repeal" talk was merely to conceal the more vital problems of tax relief.

A long list of proposed economies which could be engineered by the town were discussed. It was claimed that this year's budget could be cut by more than $300,000. Extravagance in road construction was also charged against the town. The meeting closed with an indorsement of the work of the National Economy League.

High School Boy Rigs $13 Tractor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 27—The ingenuity of a high school student, a member of a local 4-H club, has solved with a homemade tractor many of the farm problems of Mr. Merton Davis, a resident of Black Hill, on the Daniel Webster Highway. Gaylord, 15-year-old son of Mr. Davis, acquired an old automobile engine, a transmission, a gasoline tank and set of gears, and built his tractor for $13.50.

With his inexpensive mechanical horse, he plowed, harrowed, and cultivated 84 square rods of land for a garden plot. The young man and his father have raised all the vegetables necessary for the winter's supply and have more than earned enough in doing farm work for some of the neighbors to cancel the original outlay.

JOBLESS MARCH HALTS TRAFFIC AT LONDON PARK

Demonstration Kept in Bounds Except in Single Instance

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 27—Traffic was completely disorganized for some hours today by processions converging upon Hyde Park, where the giant unemployment demonstration took place. Most of the gathering assembled in orderly fashion, a slight exception occurring just outside Hyde Park at Marble Arch, where a few windows were broken and the police made a number of arrests.

A motion in the House of Commons put forward by the Left wing Labor group that the marchers' representatives be allowed to state their case personally before Parliament was ruled out.

Unemployed "hunger marchers," 1300 strong, who came here afoot from all parts of Britain were the central element in the demonstration.

These marchers are in contingents from the chief industrial areas. That from Scotland comprises 250 men and women, largely belonging to Glasgow. They started Sept. 26 and have been ever since on the road in military formation.

Contingents but slightly less numerous come from the Lancashire cotton and Yorkshire woolen industries and the South Wales coal mines. Others are from Norfolk, Kent, Sussex and other central and southern areas.

One group of 37 women has traveled afoot from Burnley, Lancashire. Some started in wooden clogs which wore out on the road and were replaced by shoes provided by sympathizers at halting places on the way. One woman has a record of 45 years of employment in Lancashire mills.

Everywhere they have been welcomed and entertained by fellow workers who in many cases are not much better off than themselves. In Oxford their procession was reenforced by a number of students, including both men and women. Everywhere shelter in halls, meeting houses and eleemosynary institutions has been found by municipal authorities who are cooperating with labor organizations in arranging for food and blankets.

Tax Delinquents In Chicago Face Drastic Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 27—Drastic action against large property owners who are refusing to pay their taxes, including shutting off their water supply and withdrawing other services, is planned by the city as a means of breaking up the local "tax strike" which is said to involve, either directly or indirectly, most of the $200,000,000 of tax delinquencies.

Decision to take drastic measures came Oct. 26 when the City Council adopted a resolution calling for the formation of an emergency commission to investigate the most flagrant cases of tax delinquencies and make recommendations for action against the property owners. The move is directed against property where the delinquent taxes amount to $10,000 or more, and where in most cases it is believed the owners are willfully holding up their payments in the hope of getting their taxes reduced.

It is pointed out by city authorities that since the United States Supreme Court has refused to try a case backed by the "tax strikers" in which an effort was made to have the property taxes annulled, there is no ground left for these objections. In addition to obtaining judgments against the property owners to force payment, this special action of turning off water, withdrawing special privileges, etc., is expected to be a powerful weapon against the delinquents.

Royal Splendor Has Gone for Queen, But Mushrooming Has Its Delights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRAŞOV, Roumania — A former Queen of Greece mingled with peasants bedecked in colorful costumes in a quest for mushrooms in the neighborhood of this ancient Saxon town. Mushrooming in these parts has long been a popular expedition, both with the well-to-do who collect mushrooms as a luxury, and the poor, who depend on dried mushrooms as an important part of their winter food supply.

The mushroom season is something of an event in Braşov, the community which snuggles closely up against the Occident side of the Carpathians with the beautiful Transylvanian plains spread out at its feet.

This year the ex-Queen of Greece, who is recognized as an authority on mushrooms, made the trip up here from Bucharest and strolled the hill and mountain sides in search of mushrooms. She returned with a full basket of what she calls her favorite —the Steinpilz. The Roumanians call them the Pietroasă—like a stone, for they have a very close and compact fiber. Raw, they are as good as new chestnuts. The stem is very long and solid. This part, the ex-Queen persuaded the writer, is very good indeed raw, with a bit of salt.

The Queen usually passed up all others on the field for this rustic-looking giant of the family. It grows only beneath the oak and the beech tree, and its tiny cap—tiny in comparison with its huge trunk—is just as brown as the autumn leaves which lie about it; therefore, eyes must be keen and the hasty, impatient youth usually returns empty-handed.

Last year was a complete fiasco. There were no early fall rains, and no mushroom day in Braşov. Neither did the mountain peasants have their winter supply, except for the few they gathered in the spring. This year there were rows after rows of baskets filled to overflowing. A gypsy, who had come a long distance from a gypsy village high up in the mountains, offered his last lot for the small sum of 12 lei—about seven cents. Last winter the price in Bucharest was $1 a pound for dried ones.

On the market there were about a dozen kinds, the names of which are only known to the writer in Roumanian. The most common kind which is often met with in commerce must go begging when the luxurious ones, especially the large brown headed fellows, the Steinpilz and the other which the Roumanians call the Minotârci, put in their appearance. This year people of all classes trampled these underfoot as they crossed one glade after another on their way to patches of oak, beech, and birch under which the choice ones grow.

What the peasants can't sell they cut up into thin slices and dry on boards, as the country people dry peaches in the South. These dried ones taste more like real fresh mushrooms than dried peaches like fresh peaches.

Valparaiso Saves Memorial To American Trade Pioneer

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT

Papers' Defense of Man 'Who Laid Foundations for Modern Industry in Chile' Rouses City to Decorate Statue Instead of Tearing It Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile—The American community in Chile have officially expressed their gratitude to the two daily newspaper here, El Mercurio and La Union, for their timely action in saving the statue of a famous New Englander, William Wheelwright, which stands in Avenida Brazil, the principal street of this port. Wheelwright, known throughout Chile as "el hombre de Massachusetts" ("the man from Massachusetts"), was the greatest industrial pioneer on the west coast of South America during the last century, and when he passed on, nearly 60 years ago, the grateful Chileans erected the monument to his memory.

In these days of ephemeral government, however, Wheelwright seems to have been forgotten, and a recent municipal council meeting decided to replace his monument with that of one to Francisco Bilbao. Spontaneously, the Chilean newspapers took up the New Englander's cause and, after a week's vigorous campaigning, forced the city fathers to abandon their project. El Mercurio stated that it was nothing less than sacrilege to disturb the memory of "a gallant American who laid the foundations of modern industry in Chile." Its opinion was echoed throughout the city and delegations of railroad workers, telegraphists, seamen and engineers submerged his statue with floral tributes immediately it was announced that the replacement scheme had been abandoned.

William Wheelwright was a worthy exponent of the energy and determination of the men of New England. At the age of 22 he was the master of a merchant vessel from Boston. He came to the Pacific Coast in 1824—the year when the battle of Ayacucho was fought that definitely ended the hope of Spanish victory in South America.

For some time he traded between the ports of Chile and the north, and became United States consul in Guayaquil in 1829. From the beginning he seems to have appreciated the great possibilities of regular packet services along a coast where the ocean formed practically the only highway, and in 1829 he established a line of sailing vessels between Valparaiso and Cobija, the latter then an important place, though it has since practically disappeared, though it still figures in big print on recent maps.

He himself commanded one of them, "La Veloz Manuela," and it is a matter of tradition that he was one of the most popular men on the coast. Wheelwright's brother, who

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Smith Leaves New York for His Boston Address

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—Mr. Alfred E. Smith today invaded Massachusetts, which gave him its electoral votes in his campaign for the Presidency in 1928, ostensibly to say a word for the Roosevelt-Garner ticket of 1932, but in particular to boost the gubernatorial candidacy of his close friend, Gov. Joseph B. Ely. His itinerary called for a stop at Providence, R. I., en route for a brief talk to be radiocast over New England.

Meanwhile Democratic national headquarters here maintained a strict silence on Mr. Smith's Newark speech on Tuesday night—his first major campaign address—which developed into a bitter reminiscence on his defeat for the Presidency four years ago, an assault on prohibition which classified all drys as hypocrites and bigots, and got around to the national ticket only in two brief closing paragraphs.

While Mr. Smith's Boston address tonight is to go over a national hook-up as originally scheduled, it was learned at the offices of the Columbia Broadcasting System that an order to hold ra[illegible] time in Buffalo on Saturday night where Mr. Smith is to speak had been switched to Ithaca, instead, with Mr. John W. Davis the party orator.

On the eve of his swing into New England, Mr. Smith told an audience of 600 assembled at a testimonial dinner here in honor of Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, head of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, that the fight for repeal would not be won until the wets had abolished the system of direct primaries. This, he said, permits an active minority to control the primaries and is the chief club in the hands of the drys.

THE MONITOR INDEX

THURSDAY, OCT. 27, 1932

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11
News of Sports—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9

FEATURES

We Go to Vote 1
Events Tonight 3
The Home Forum 7
Surmounting Obstructions
[With Italian Translation]
The Young Folks' Page 10
Radio Programs 11
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

THINGS PRESENT

We can imagine many things more unfortunate than the marking of "Governor Smith and Senator Borah" on the Editorial page, and passing your paper along to some doubting voter.

"To rude words, deaf ears"; "Trickery comes back to its master"; "Nothing happens for nothing"; these, and a number of other succinct statements, appear in a compilation of French Maxims on the Daily Features page. There is another "Editor's Puzzle," by the way.

"The Craft Shop—Things to Make and Do" makes its bow to the youngsters today on the Young Folks' page. The feature is under the direction of the former director of the Youth's Companion Laboratory for Boys. Get out your hammers and saws, fellows.

The young folks might well read "A Youthful Man-of-the-World" on the Home Forum page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Is one who violates or connives at the violation of the prohibition law loyal to his Government? See tomorrow's "Prohibition Facts."

Friday brings the improved Household page.

ROOSEVELT COURT TALK ROUSES BAR

Slur on Supreme Bench in Baltimore Results in Storm of Protest

G. O. P. LEADERS ARE INDIGNANT

Demagogy and Impropriety Are Charged in Messages to Hoover and Coolidge

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's departure from the text of his Baltimore speech that swept the United States Supreme Court within the circle of his criticism as under Republican control has centered upon the Democratic presidential candidate a storm of protest from G. O. P. leaders and prominent members of the bar.

Mr. Silas H. Strawn, of Chicago, one-time president of the American Bar Association; Representative James M. Beck, of Pennsylvania, one-time Solicitor-General of the United States; Senator David A. Reed, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Charles S. Whitman and Mr. Nathan L. Miller, both one-time Governors of New York, were among those who took exception to the Democratic presidential nominee bringing the nation's highest tribunal into partisan politics. Telegrams from them were sent both to President Hoover and Mr. Calvin Coolidge, one-time President, protesting the demagogy of the statement and the impropriety of its coming from a member of the bar.

Governor Roosevelt's prepared speech confined his criticism to the generalization: "After March 4, 1929, the Republican Party was in complete control of all branches of the Government," to which he added in his delivery of it: ". . . the Legislature, with the Senate and Congress, and the executive departments, and I may add for full measure, to make it complete, the United States Supreme Court as well."

No Explanation of Slur

Both at Democratic national headquarters here and at the Governor's home in Hyde Park, no official explanation of the slur was forthcoming, although it was said unofficially that Governor Roosevelt had intended no reflection on the tribunal itself, only that its present membership included more Republicans than Democrats.

Mr. Strawn's criticism expresses amazement "that any reputable member of the bar who, in order to obtain his license to practice, swears that he will uphold the Constitution and laws of the land, should make that statement which strikes at the very foundation of our Government."

"All lawyers and every layman who has even a superficial knowledge of the facts," he continued, "know that there never has been and never can be any politics in our Supreme Court, and that no political party could control the actions of the court. I submit that such a charge will be resented by everyone who believes that the stability of our Government depends upon maintaining the respect and regard of our people for the dignity of our Supreme Court."

Coolidge Challenge Asked

Mr. Robert A. Mainzer, a lawyer of New York City and a classmate of Mr. Coolidge at Amherst College, made his protest as an "indignant citizen" in a telegram to the latter, a copy of which was sent to the President. Mr. Mainzer declared that Governor Roosevelt's reference to the Supreme Court had "aroused the most intense feeling against Roosevelt" and asked, on behalf of "various prominent citizens," that Mr. Coolidge challenge it publicly.

From Representative Beck came a denunciatory statement characterizing Mr. Roosevelt as "demagogue" and declaring that "no statement by any public man since William Jennings Bryan, who attacked the Supreme Court and was ignominiously defeated, is more prejudicial to the integrity of the Government in a very critical period of its existence than that of Governor Roosevelt asserting that the Supreme Court of the United States is in control of a political party."

Of the nine present members of the Supreme Court, five at the time of their appointment were Republicans and four Democrats.

Leading Lawyers Unite In Condemnation Of Roosevelt's Statement

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 27—In a number of statements received at Republican national headquarters here, leading lawyers of the United States have united in condemning the statement of Governor Roosevelt that the Supreme Court was in complete control of the Republican Party. This was asserted by the Democratic candidate in Baltimore on Oct. 25.

Mr. Paul D. Cravath, prominent New York lawyer, said: "Every lawyer will, I am sure, resent this statement of Governor Roosevelt's that Republicans control the United States Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is above and beyond politics."

Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania, said: "A certain amount of falsehood is expected in every political campaign, but when a member of the bar makes a statement that the Supreme Court is sub-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

MAINTENANCE OF CULTURE IN SCHOOLS URGED

Levels of Education Must Be Same in Home, Parent-Teachers Declare

Defense of cultural subjects to prevent their elimination from school programs during the coming year, was urged by Mrs. C. E. Roe, field secretary of the National Parent-Teachers Association, at the twenty-third annual convention of the Massachusetts Parent-Teachers Association in the Hotel Statler today.

Mrs. Roe, who has returned to Massachusetts after a five years' absence, reported on the work of the national movement to maintain cooperation between the home and the school as a means to further child welfare. The conference was attended by nearly 200 women.

Cultural subjects in schools, she said, are necessary to enable the children to meet the problems of the present day and those of the future. The student also must be given instruction in citizenship, proper use of leisure and the cultivation of happiness, she said.

At the present time, Mrs. Roe continued, the economic recession has taken from students means of patronizing commercial amusements. Therefore, more than ever, it is necessary to develop amusements in the home for them. This, she declared, was one of the great works which the associations should accomplish.

Mrs. Roe went on to say that there is often wide deviation between the standard of books read in school and in the home. She urged that home and school reading be brought to the same standard.

The home, she said, should be used as an educational laboratory in which to work out solutions of problems.

Mrs. Philip W. Wentworth, vice-president of the Massachusetts Association, opened the meeting, representing Mrs. George Hoague, president. She pointed out that three continuation conventions are to be held in Amherst Nov. 1, Springfield Nov. 2 and in Greenfield Nov. 3, to enable the western members of the association an opportunity to discuss the state parent-teacher problems without attending the state convention.

Reading the president's report, Mrs. Wentworth revealed the membership of the state organization to be 19,451, and that, although the organization was hit by the economic difficulties of the past year, the work continued almost unabated. Reports also were read by Mrs. Herbert V. Neal, state secretary, and Mrs. William A. Lamb, treasurer.

Girl Scouts to Hear National Leader

Mrs. Frederick Edey, national president of the Girl Scouts, will address a joint meeting of the metropolitan and eastern divisions of the Massachusetts Girl Scouts at the Hotel Statler Friday morning in the first meeting to be held for Scout officials in eastern Massachusetts this season.

The story of the dedication of Our Chalet in Switzerland, Mrs. James J. Storrow's gift to Girl Scouting, will be told at the morning session by Mrs. Storrow, who is chairman of the World Committee of Girl Scouts and Girl Guides, and by Miss Winifred Turner of Quincy, Juliet Low Memorial Scholarship representative, both of whom spent the summer in Europe. Mrs. Storrow's talk will be illustrated with lantern slides. She will also tell about the meeting of the World Bureau, which was held in Poland in July. Mrs. Harold A. Yeames, commissioner of the Metropolitan Boston division, will preside at this session.

Mrs. Edey will address the afternoon session, at which Mrs. Francis J. Sill, commissioner of the Massachusetts eastern division, will preside. Reports will also be given about the convention, which was held in Virginia the first of this month.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

LET US FIGURE YOUR BUILDING MATERIALS

CURTIS & POPE LUMBER CO.

BOSTON

Phone GARrison 8100

Provisions

C. A. RUSSELL

Faneuil Hall Market, Stalls #18-20

Tel. Lafayette 4337

BOSTON

Specializing in Hotel and Family Distribution of Meats and Poultry

Goodenough & Russell

Faneuil Hall Market, Stalls #69-71

Tel. Capitol 1907-1908

Finest Quality of Beef, Lamb and Veal. Pork Products of all kinds. Sweetbreads, Tongues and Calves Liver.

Burroughs Boys Help in Work Of Appeal for Funds

The boys of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation are not sitting back to let their adult friends do all the work now an emergency budget appeal is being made.

Among the things they have learned as members of the foundation have been the joy of good workmanship and an appreciation of handwork; these they have learned by learning how to print folders, to make things out of wood, to cobble boots, to take photographs, to set type and so on.

And so when it became clear there must be an emergency budget appeal, the cost of making it was was much reduced because certain boys could do this, certain others do that, all jobs necessary in the making up, printing and getting out of the folders that would take to the public news of the need.

Thus it is that a good proportion of the membership is doing its share in helping the present campaign for funds to insure the varied services of the center for the year. Although the majority go to school—high school, trade school or college—and sell papers in the mornings and late afternoons, they have found time to help out on the printing of stationery and literature after hours, and to mimeograph reports and help get mailings out.

More than 6000 leaflets, folded four times for inclosure in a small-size envelope, have been printed by the boys in the basement printing department under the supervision of Mr. Albert Pokat, who teaches during the day at Washington Irving School in Roslindale. Another 3000 leaflets will be printed evenings during this week; all are being folded carefully to be inclosed in a letter sent out by Mr. John F. Perkins, judge of the Juvenile Court of Boston.

If one asked the boys themselves what kind of a time they were having, helping out on the appeal being made to support interests which are really theirs, they would borrow an overused term of the day's slang and tell you "Swell!"

Hoover Says Navy Race Is Possible

(Continued from Page 1)

ing is general abroad that with budget deficits mounting in the United States the American Government will be in no position to expend the large sums required to bring the navy up to treaty strength. Therefore neither Europe nor Asia is expected to take last night's warning too seriously.

Nevertheless the statement indicates the seriousness with which the American Government takes the disarmament movement. No other nation has gone half so far in indicating the consequences of failure.

The President's emphasis on the great outlay of money involved has impressed opinion abroad, and upon that basis other nations are inclined to discount the practical possibility of a new naval race.

President Hoover's statement said: "I take the occasion of Navy Day to remind the nation that the national defense is the first and most solemn obligation placed upon the Federal Government by the Constitution. Our people have ever been lovers of peace, and they have consistently pursued a policy designed to preserve national rights by peaceful negotiation wherever possible, rather than by resort to arms.

"This Administration has spared no reasonable effort to bring about an agreement of all nations upon a reduction of arms, upon the ratios agreed upon at the London Naval Conference. Our patience in these negotiations has never for a moment jeopardized the safety of the United States. These efforts are making progress. If these efforts finally fail, we shall be compelled, by reason of the disturbed conditions prevailing throughout the world and the necessity of protecting American commerce, to build our navy to the full strength provided in the London Agreement, equal to that of the most powerful in the world. I need scarcely suggest the vast expenditures that would be involved by that necessity, or the blow that it would deal to one of the most cherished aspirations of our people."

Berlin Sees Hoover's Arms Statement As Spur to Lazy Nations

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 27 — President Hoover's intimation that the United States may have to consider naval increases if the other nations fail to agree on disarmament is welcomed in German diplomatic circles.

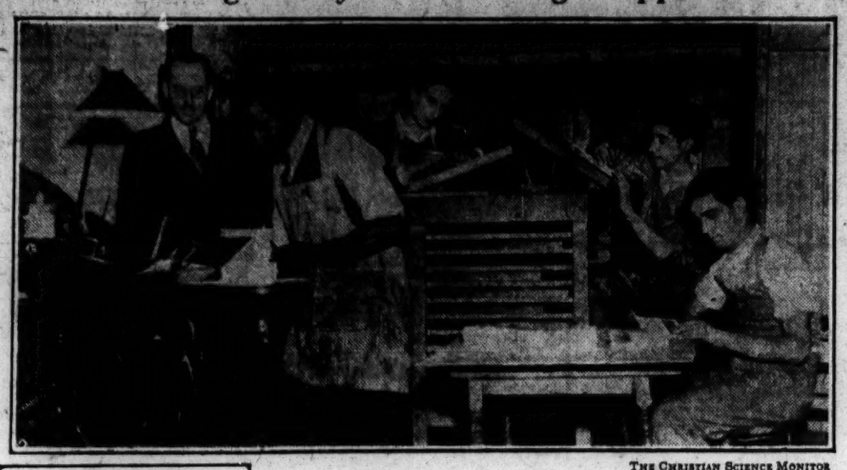
Germany holds that the United States is adopting an attitude toward disarmament which is in full consonance with the Reich viewpoint. The Reich welcomes the fact that President Hoover seems to be applying pressure to spur the lazy disarmament negotiations to new efforts.

In Foreign Office circles it is emphasized today that Germany does not interpret President Hoover's remark as a threat to rearm. The American position, it holds, now resembles that of the Reich, which is solely interested in discussing the "alternative of rearmament" as a means to bring tardy nations to a full realization of the need of concrete actual armament reductions.

Meantime the Government and the Foreign Office are greatly pleased over President Hoover's reference to American security. The Reich points out that if the United States, isolated by two oceans and with a huge navy, can think of security, then Germany, surrounded by armed nations, is even more entitled to make a claim for equality of status in armaments.

Where President Hoover speaks of the need of protection in case the world refuses to reduce its arms, the Reich feels that its case enables it to speak of protection of the very existence of Germany. At any rate, it sees hope that President Hoover's enunciation is a prelude to swinging the United States to a clearer understanding of Germany's real efforts to promote disarmament.

Getting Ready for the Budget Appeal



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOYS AT WORK AT BURROUGHS FOUNDATION

Left to Right—HARRY B. TOPLIN, Executive Secretary; HARVEY CAMPBELL, IKE DRUCKMAN, RALPH SAIJA, ALFRED VILLANI.

Smith's Speeches Harm Roosevelt, Thomas Declares

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27 (AP)—Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, yesterday started out on two days of campaigning in the Philadelphia area, and before making his first talk told visitors to his quarters that former Governor Alfred E. Smith's speeches would hurt Governor Roosevelt's chances of election.

The New York Governor's chance of election, he also said, depends on how few people hear Roosevelt's speeches.

Mr. Thomas, who has just completed a tour of a majority of the states, spoke yesterday to Negro students at Lincoln University in southern Pennsylvania, in Camden, N. J., and to textile workers in the Kensington district of Philadelphia.

In his address in Camden, Mr. Thomas said that "neither of the two conservative parties has a cure for unemployment." A cure, he said is "impossible under capitalism. Capitalism has always used the ranks of unemployed to terrorize workers. The Socialist Party has a cure for unemployment; it is, briefly, wiping out of the capitalist system."

Home Owner Told How to Use Bank

How the home owner may take advantage of the newly established Federal Home Loan Bank of Cambridge was described to radio listeners last night over Station WAAB. "Any home owner who comes within the limits of the bank act and is unable to secure mortgage money from any other source may obtain funds from the loan banks," Mr. H. F. Taylor, president of the Cambridge bank, explained. "Loans," he said, "were made to urban property owners only, and on only one-, two- or three-family houses. Appraised valuation cannot exceed $20,000 and the amount of the loan cannot exceed 40 per cent of the appraised value."

Mr. Taylor pointed out that since the bank was opened for business nearly two weeks ago, 4000 applicants have been interviewed. Of these he found that 80 per cent could not financially qualify for loans in any other New England institution. Many had property mortgaged up to its very limit. Others were found far behind on their payments. Mr. Taylor stressed the point that not even home banks can afford to loan money without first appraising the character of the applicant.

RED CROSS FUNDS BURDENED

Boston Red Cross funds are being taxed to the limit to meet the demands of the needy, according to speakers at the annual meeting of the Boston chapter yesterday. The chapter is attempting to supply supplementary food and supplies in cooperation with the Federal Government. It is proposed to open about 50 centers for the distribution and collection of supplies. Mr. James Jackson was reëlected chairman of the chapter.

BERLIN BANK DEPOSITS UP

BERLIN, Oct. 27—Deposits of Berlin banks were 7,439,000,000 marks Sept. 30, compared with 7,397,000,000 Aug. 31, the first increase in many months.

Trade Upturn Proving Boon To Older Women

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—Job-hunting has its rewards these days with business on the upturn, according to the representatives of three employment agencies who spoke recently to members of the American Woman's Association who are seeking positions.

The agency representatives, who were participating in a vocational conference sponsored by the club, agreed that employers today are asking for women who have a variety of skills—accountants and bookkeepers with secretarial training and secretaries who can serve at the switchboard and file.

The older woman is being much more appreciated, they said. With smaller staffs the woman with experience and judgment is coming into her own.

Courage is the needful qualification of the woman seeking employment, said the speakers, who presented from their own experience the following four points:

An applicant should not hold out for her own particular line, but do anything and learn anything necessary in working for work's sake. She should take stock of her own personal abilities and skills and use old stenographic or clerical experience if necessary as an entering wedge in an office. She should make sure that her grooming and attitude is as fine as possible, and she should not wait or depend upon others to develop work for her.

Upturn in Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27—More persons are gainfully employed in this city and throughout the State now than at any time since June, 1931, according to figures just released by the bureau of statistics of the Department of Labor and Industry at Harrisburg.

The new figures were compiled during September and show 61,706 persons employed over the figures for August, or a decrease of 4.9 per cent in unemployment throughout the State.

Reduction in unemployment is shown in all counties. In Philadelphia employment increased by 16,874 during September, the number of unemployed now being estimated at 286,525.

Dredging to Begin In Cape Cod Canal

Dredging in the Cape Cod Canal is to begin Saturday or Monday in accordance with the contract recently awarded by the United States War Department to the Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company of New York City for $171,215, it was announced today.

The dredging will begin in the south side of the canal, immediately east of the Sagamore Bridge, and will continue for about four months. The contract calls for the excavation of some 700,000 cubic yards of material which will straighten out and widen one of the most difficult sections of the canal to navigate at the present time.

Similar work is already being done in Boston harbor under the direction of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works in efforts to deepen the harbor along the Atlantic Avenue water front. The dredge is working off Rowe's Wharf today, digging to a uniform depth of 25 feet from the main ship channel to the pierhead line. In this area shoal spots have developed so that the water is not more than 20 feet deep at low tide, which has resulted in some of the deeper draft vessels scraping on the bottom of late.

SALESMAN COURSE SHOWS BIG DEMAND

Harvard Hall at Harvard University, Cambridge, has been found to be too small to accommodate the larger number of candidates for the university extension course on the art of salesmanship, it was announced today by Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who is the course leader.

The course is offered in coöperation with the retail trade board, the sales managers' club and the junior executive club of the chamber. Efforts are now being made to locate a large meeting place in that locality. The first of eight lectures in this course was held Oct. 25 at Harvard Hall. The next one will be Nov. 1.

PARTY SPEECH MADE BY MRS. ROOSEVELT

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 27 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, having made last night her first major political speech in four years, dropped all that today and became again just "the candidate's wife who doesn't talk politics."

Although she made no mention of her husband's presidential candidacy in her address at a Democratic women's dinner last night and did not refer to him by name, Mrs. Roosevelt praised his administration and those of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith. The speech was made on behalf of Lieut.-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Democratic candidate for Governor.

Industry Grows In Boston Area

Confidence in the future and general improvement in business are reflected by the growth of manufacturing and public utility activities in the Metropolitan Boston area, it was announced today by the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

New manufacturing companies are being established in larger numbers than a year ago, providing additional employment and expanding the already diversified lines of industrial endeavor in this part of the United States, it was said.

During September, 20 new companies started in business in Metropolitan Boston, the bureau stated, bringing the total number to be established since Jan. 1 to 180. This represents an increase of 14 companies over the number which were started during the corresponding period last year. Nine existing companies report expansion during September, said the chamber.

Milk Dealers Act To Prevent Trade Blacklist Losses

Another rough spot in the route mapped out by New England dairymen to stabilize the milk market is expected to be traversed in safety as the result of the New England Dairy Association's determination to protect its members by a form of financial insurance against "blacklisting" by dealers out of sympathy with the stabilization plan.

At a meeting of 400 association delegates, yesterday, the directors were empowered to raise a fund through assessment of 5 cents a hundredweight on the producers, to reimburse members of the association who cannot find a market for their milk because of the present disagreement with some dealers.

The association also approved a plan requiring dealers to buy all their sales milk from the association. Under this scheme dealers could purchase outside fluid milk only when the association was unable to meet the demand.

Continued support was voted to the New England Dairies, Inc., a centralized marketing agency set up on the approval of the New England Governors a year ago. The New England Association is the largest unit in this agency.

Dr. George R. Little of Schaghticoke, N. H., president; Mr. W. E. Knight of Clinton, Maine, vice-president, and Mr. W. P. Davis of Boston, general manager, were reelected.

Hoover Orders Labor Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—At President Hoover's direction, a special commission today was formed to sift charges of the mistreatment of Negro laborers by private contractors doing the Government's flood-control work on the lower Mississippi River.

Establishment of the commission, consisting of three Negroes and one white man, was announced at the White House last night. Its inquiry will be directed at charges similar to those already under investigation by army engineers.

The White House statement said: "The President has requested Dr. Robert R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute, Judge James A. Cobb of Washington, D. C., and Mr. Eugene Knickle Jones, executive secretary of the Urban League of New York City, representing the Negro race, and Lieut.-Col. U. S. Grant, representing the United States Army, to make a thorough and impartial inquiry as promptly as possible."

BAILEY'S

CLEANSERS and DYERS

Men's Suits Cleansed and Pressed, $1.50

Spot and Press Service 75c

WATERTOWN	30 WASHBURN STREET	MID. 4561-2-3
BOSTON	26 WEST STREET	HAN. 0126
BOSTON	608 BEACON STREET	KEN. 3838
WINCHESTER	17 CHURCH STREET	WIN. 0526
LEXINGTON	1711 MASS. AVENUE	LEX. 0441
NEEDHAM	968 GREAT PLAIN AVENUE	NEEDHAM 1730
AYER	40 B MAIN STREET	AYER 63

UPTOWN BOSTON SHOPPING GUIDE

Massachusetts-Huntington Avenue Section

THE MARK OF HONEST VALUE

When you see this trade-mark on the sole of a shoe, you *know* that you are getting honest value for your money.

W. L. DOUGLAS

"AMERICA'S BEST KNOWN SHOES"

156 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
635 WASHINGTON STREET
38 HANOVER STREET

Stores in Principal Cities — Dealers Everywhere

Friday's Special Dinner

CUP OF CHOWDER

Fried Clams

COLE SLAW — F. F. POTATOES

PUDDING

TEA OR COFFEE

35c

Quality Food Shop

175 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

TABLES FOR LADIES

SPECIALS this WEEK

Fresh Dressed Fowl	19c
Fresh Roasting Chickens	19c
Short Legs Spring Lamb	19c
Face Rump Roast	23c
Pot Roast	15c
Forequarters Lamb (boned and rolled)	8c
Boston Bluefish ..... 2 lbs. for	25c
Fancy Fresh Oysters ..... pt.	25c

Big Grocery Specials All Week

Hutchinson's Market

284 Mass. Ave. cor. Falmouth St.

Ken. 6873-6874—Free Delivery

When "Shopping" UPTOWN be sure to lunch at the

Cafe Minerva

216 HUNTINGTON AVE.

(Opp. Christian Science church)

Special Week Day Luncheon 50c; Table d'Hote Dinner Daily and Sundays, 75c-$1

Music Every Evening

Visit Our Cafeteria Next Door

Cafe de Paris

Now in its new location, 165 Mass. Avenue

LUNCHEON 35c-40c

DINNER 40c-50c

Special Full Course Sunday Dinner 50c-60c

Genuine Cowhide Leather Brief Case Special, $1.65

Double stitch all around. Black or brown. Mail orders filled. Expert repairing on luggage and jewelry.

Peoples Jewelry & Luggage Shop

151 Massachusetts Ave., Cor. Haviland St.

Mirror Tea Shop

252 Massachusetts Avenue

DELUXE { Luncheons 35c, 45c, 50c / Dinners 40c, 50c, 60c

Candy — French Pastry — Ice Cream

JIMMIE'S SPA

(James and Peter Kantelis)

240 MASS. AVE., opp. Post Office

FRESH FRUIT DAILY

ICE CREAM—CANDIES

Magazines—Papers—Lending Library

A Most Desirable APARTMENT

Brookline, near Coolidge Corner, Corner of Beacon Street

7 ROOMS $75

PALITAN ASSOCIATES

295 Huntington Ave. Tel. Ken. 1181

Wing Chair and Bench

Specially Priced

$30

Beautifully made, guaranteed construction, all hair filled, mahogany legs. May be had in choice of Kilsyth tapestries. Chair only $25. Mail orders filled. This is just one of our many unusual values.

Kay-Bee Furniture Shop

1024 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

LEVY'S

Back Bay Hardware

Back Bay's Largest Hardware Store

246 MASS. AVE. BOSTON

"If It's Hardware We Carry It"

PAINTS—OILS—VARNISHES

Plumbing and Electrical Supplies (OIL RANGE BURNERS)

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHINGS AND MODERN DEVICES

Ken 6287 *Free Delivery* Ken 6387

RADIO

SALES and SERVICE

Receivers 19.50 UP

For 11 years we have carried "the finest in Radio"

A. W. MAYER CO.

147 Mass. Ave., Boston

Ken. 2551

The Roosevelt

21 Forsyth Street

One to Four Rooms

In the cultural center of Boston, convenient, modern, beautiful apartments.

Lower Rentals from $40 to $82.50

NORDBLOM MANAGEMENT

Gainsboro Laundry

49 GAINSBORO STREET

Let us do YOUR laundry

The better way. All we ask is a trial

We Call and Deliver TEL. KEN. 6867

Fall Announcement

We are now showing newest styles in dresses for all occasions. A line of dresses that is alluring to the eye and becoming to the purse. You are invited to come in and see them.

SYMPHONY FASHION SHOPPE

272 Huntington Avenue

Open Evenings Tel. Kenmore 5056

Mabel P. Howard

Corsetiere

Foundation Garments to Meet One's Every Need.

Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Underthings, Costume Jewelry, Greeting Cards for all occasions.

283A HUNTINGTON AVENUE

Ken. 0773 Open Evenings

While Shopping Park at

STATE GARAGE, Inc.

16-18 Stoneholm Street, Boston

Opposite 112 Norway Street

KENMORE 6770

"New England's Most Modern Garage"

Uptown Shoe Repair Co.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoe Repairing and Hat Cleaning—Shine

All Work Guaranteed

240 HUNTINGTON AVE. Corner Mass. Avenue BOSTON

BOOK PAGE

Uptown Book House

237 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

BOSTON :: MASSACHUSETTS

Telephone KENmore 4638

Watch for Our Special Advertisement on the Book Page Saturday

Uptown Apartments

Now available, a limited number of up-to-date apartments of from 2 to 7 rooms. Electric refrigeration. Rentals are consistent with present conditions.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST

24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 0482

35 cents

Each Item Hairdressing

Finger wave alone 50 cts.

Our prices reduced to meet reduced incomes. Best quality of work and materials has established us as a shop of merit. Special prices on Permanent Waves. Harmony, comfort and efficiency is our motto.

SMITH'S BEAUTY SHOP

1084 BOYLSTON STREET

Phone Circle 9830

FANEUIL FRUIT EXCHANGE

259-265 MASS. AVE.

World's Largest Fruit Store

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables at Lowest Prices

Branch Store, 1940 Beacon St., Cleveland Circle. Wholesale Dept., Cor. Huntington Ave. and Forsyth St.

TOMORROW!

ALL-PICTURE POLICY and NEW LOEW-ER PRICES

Same Bill at Both Theaters

NORMA SHEARER

Frederic March—Leslie Howard in "SMILIN' THROUGH"

LOEW'S STATE and ORPHEUM

FINE ARTS State Thea. Building Now!

"DAS Floetenkonzert VON Sanssouci"

The Romance of Frederic the Great German talking and singing film

Symphony FLOWER SHOP

CABLES "SYMFLO"

240 Huntington Avenue Boston

Phone Kenmore 2076-77

Spaulding's CAFETERIA

328 MASS. AVE., Cor. Huntington

Home of Quality Food

Under the personal management of DANA E. SPAULDING

HOMEMADE CANDIES FRESH DAILY

Fairyland

"See It Made"

Mail Orders Filled

256 Massachusetts Avenue Ken. 2912

MOORE'S

CLASSIC PEN $1.00

GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION

Pencil to Match 75c

- 14 Kt. Gold Flexi-Point Iridium tipped
- Choice of attractive colors.

Mail orders filled.

WATERS, INC.

STATIONERS

158 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

NEAPOLITAN SHOPPES

Mass. Ave. at Boylston St. BOSTON

831 Beacon Street NEWTON CENTRE

LUNCHEON TEA DINNER

CANDY ICE CREAM

FANCY ICES

We cater to readers of The Christian Science Monitor

Men's Wear

Quality Haberdashery at Popular Prices

Charles David

232 Mass. Ave., Boston

If You Enjoy Good Food Served Right Have Dinner With Us

Evenings 60c, 70c and $1

Sunday Noon Roast Chicken Dinner 70c

Fritz Carlton Hotel

Hamenway and Boylston Streets

Five minutes' walk from Christian Science church.

MACLEOD Auto Supply Co.

10 WESTLAND AVE., BOSTON

MOHAWK, GOODYEAR and MURRAY TIRES

Tire and Battery Service

JENNEY GAS ACCESSORIES

McMahon & Durward

242 Massachusetts Ave. Ken. 5080

Hardware—Paints—Oils

Plumbing—Heating—Lighting

Expert Lock Work and Repairing

Horner STUDIO of PHOTOGRAPHY

250 Huntington Avenue, BOSTON

Opp. Symphony Hall

Chang says—

My permanent wave has grown out a few inches—It's high time for me to have my "Jr. Permanent," $5.00

How about yours?

FRANCIS

Ken. 0110 236 Huntington Avenue

When you patronize these uptown advertisers, please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

IRELAND WINS HORSE SHOW'S JUMPING EVENT

Free State Army Team Is Victor Over U. S., Canada and France

The colors of Old Erin flew high and triumphant over Boston Garden last night as Capt. F. A. Ahern and Lieut. J. T. Neylon of the Irish Free State army team won the international officers' pair jumping event to feature the second evening performance of the Boston Horse Show.

A colorful gathering of nearly 10,000 persons watched the Irish horses jump to victory over steeds from the United States, Canada and France in the military competition.

The bay gelding, Bean Eadair, and Blarney Castle carried Captain Ahern and Lieutenant Neylon over the hurdles in triumph. As the two officers were receiving their winning trophies, strains of the Irish Free State national anthem, "Soldiers of Erin," rang through the huge amphitheater with the spectators standing at attention.

Mounted officers of the Boston Police Department came in for their share of the evening's honors and Patrolman Patrick M. McGrath won the award for being the best horseman in the division. His mount was Teddy, one of 18 police horses showing for conformation and general handiness. The mounted policemen gave an entertaining demonstration under the direction of Sergeant Edward B. Cain. Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner, presented the prizes to the winning patrolmen.

Miss Jane Bancroft, riding her champion three-gaited mare, Likely Lady, won another victory last night over a collection of from 15 to 15.2 hand horses. She handled her mount superbly and nosed out Whispering Winds, a challenger from Mrs. Frederick W. Whaley's stable of Buffalo.

Canada won the first jumping blue ribbon of the evening when the bay gelding Red Tape led a field of 24 in ladies' hunter competition. Red Tape was ridden by Mrs. C. C. Mann and is owned by Mr. R. S. McLaughlin of Oshawa, Ont.

Midnight Sun, owned by Miriam Winslow of Brookline, was performing his best last night under the skillful guidance of Miss Winslow and with little effort topped a field of 15.2 hand horses in the walk, trot and canter competition. The jet black gelding was placed ahead of another black gelding, Strange Interlude, owned by Mr. Locke Brown of New Orleans, one of the most successful of this year's exhibitors.

In the afternoon rivalries, only three honors were won by Greater Boston stables. Mr. and Mrs. F. Harold Tolman took a jumping blue, with Mr. and Mrs. William C. Cox scoring in harness competition. Ard Righ Hunter stable, owned by John and Edward Donnelly of Dover, also took a top in jumping.

Friday's events at the Boston Horse Show follow:

AFTERNOON

Class 76, 2:00—Hunters, Eastern Horse Club Plate.
Class 39, 2:20—Pony tandems.
Class 49, 2:35—Two saddle horses, three gaited.
Class 22, 2:50—Hackney harness horses.
Class 61, 3:10—Saddle horses, five gaited.
Class 46, 3:20—Three gaited, lady's saddle horses.
Class 23, 3:35—Three harness horses.
Class 82, 3:50—Jacons' Hill Hunt Plate.

EVENNG

Class 66, 8:00—Saddle ponies.
Class 36, 8:15—Lady's harness ponies.
Class 81, 8:35—Norfolk Hunt Plate.
Class 25, 9:25—Park four-in-hand.
Class 55, 9:40—$1000 three-gaited saddle stake.
Class 83, 10:10—Hunt teams, Myopia Hunt Plate.
Class 64, 10:35—$500 Junior five-gaited saddle stake.
Class 95, 10:50—$1000 International military stake.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Friday fair and colder; moderate to fresh south to west winds.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and colder tonight, preceded by rain in extreme southeast portion; Friday partly cloudy in east portion.

Maine: Cloudy, preceded by rain in east portion; colder in west portion tonight; Friday cloudy and colder.

New Hampshire: Cloudy and colder tonight and Friday.

Vermont: Cloudy, possibly with occasional light rain; colder tonight and Friday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Friday partly cloudy.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west winds over south portion and southwest, shifting to west over north portion; overcast weather with rain over north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	58	68	Montreal	48	62
Bismarck	32	38	Nantucket	62	62
Boston	62	63	New Orleans	52	68
Buffalo	46	74	New York	58	66
Calgary	28	46	Norfolk, Va.	62	76
Charleston	72	80	North Platte	32	52
Chicago	42	50	Philadelphia	58	74
Cincinnati	42	68	Phoenix, Ariz.	50	84
Denver	38	50	Pittsburgh	42	76
Eastport, Me.	54	54	Portland, Me.	56	60
Hatteras	76	80	Raleigh	58	80
Honolulu, T.H. (7p.m. Oct. 26)	78	82	St. Louis	44	56
			St. Paul	38	48
Helena, Mont.	50	52	Salt Lake City	42	58
Huron, S. D.	36	48	San Francisco	56	80
Jacksonville	70	82	SantaFe, N.M.	30	48
Kansas City	38	58	Seattle	54	62
Key West	80	86	Tampa	72	86
Los Angeles	68	84	Washington	54	74
Memphis	46	56	Wichita, Kan.	36	62
Miami, Fla.	78	82	Williston, N.D.	30	36

A—8 a. m., eastern standard time, Oct. 27.
B—Maximum Oct. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 9:16 p. m.; Friday 9:37 a. m.
Height of tides, 10 feet, 10.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:15 p. m.

BOSTON GARDEN
Afternoon and Evening
BOSTON HORSE SHOW
OCTOBER
25, 26, 27, 28, 29
Afternoon Prices 55c to $1.65
Including Tax — Except Saturday
Evening Prices 55c to $2.75
Including Tax
Seats on Sale at the Garden and at all Ticket Agencies

COSULICH LINE PLANS FOUR WINTER CRUISES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—Four winter cruises to the West Indies and South America and one spring cruise to the Mediterranean Sea on the motor vessel Vulcania have been planned by the Cosulich Line and Raymond-Whitcomb, according to Capt. Giuseppe Cosulich, resident director of the line. All sailings will start from New York.

The first cruise starts Dec. 22. It will last 14 days and will include stops at Port-au-Prince, Havana, Panama Canal, Jamaica and Nassau. A nine-day cruise to Nassau and Havana will start on Jan. 21, while the Vulcania will leave on Jan. 31 on a 15-day cruise to Santo Domingo, La Guayra in Colombia, Curacao, Panama Canal, Havana and Nassau. A fourth cruise planned to last 33 days starts Feb. 17. The itinerary includes Brazil. The Vulcania will sail on the 37-day Mediterranean trip on March 24.

THOMAS COOK & SON REPRESENT AIR LINE

Appointment as general agents for the Pan American Airways system has been announced by Mr. E. W. Dawson, New England manager for Thomas Cook & Son, world-wide travel service.

According to the announcement, air travel is developing very rapidly in Central and South America, because great savings of time can be effected by using the air routes, instead of steamers and rail.

CONSERVATORY TO GO ON AIR

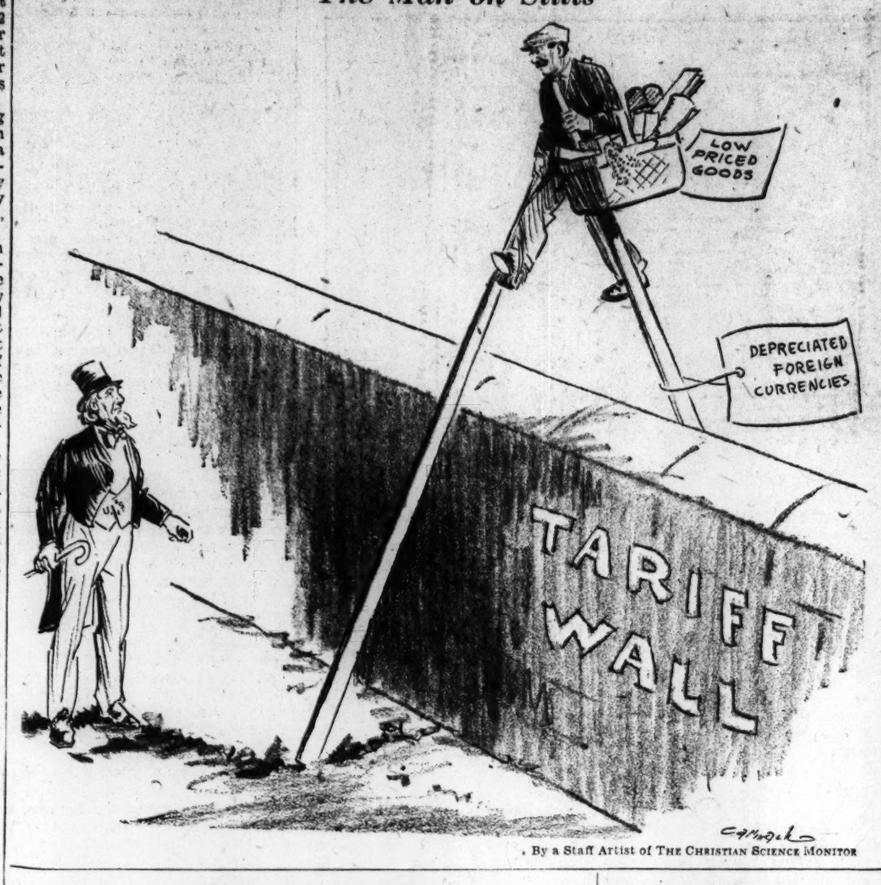
Advanced students and members of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music are to give a weekly radio concert over Station WHDH, it is announced. The musicales, which are to include vocal and instrumental selections, will be under the supervision of Dr. Wallace Goodrich, director of the Conservatory.

ARTHUR BRISBANE

SAYS:—"When you see tens of thousands of modern, enlightened human beings absolutely devoted to the teachings of Mrs. Eddy, their leader, and beyond all question made happy and contented by her teachings, you know there is a cause underlying that wonderful effect."

"What Mrs. Eddy Said to Arthur Brisbane," $1.00—$2.00
ON SALE AT READING ROOMS

The Man on Stilts



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

EVENTS TONIGHT

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner, followed by round table discussion of international affairs, led by Miss Harriet Eunice Avery, 40 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Sen Fu Club: Bridge party in aid of foreign missions, League House, 1 Arlington Street, 8.

University Club: Address, "We Look at the World," by Mr. H. V. Kaltenborn, editor and news broadcaster, Trinity Place and Stuart Street, 8:15.

Boston Arena: Democratic rally, former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, chief speaker, 8:30.

Boston City Club: Republican campaign addresses by Mr. Eben S. Draper, former State Senator, and Mr. James M. Beck, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, preceded by organ concert by Miss Edith Lang, 14 Somerset Street, 7:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Membership supper and annual forum, the Rev. John Nicol Mark, speaker, on "Making Life a Masterpiece," 6:15.

Emerson College: Reading of "Macbeth," by Jessie Eldridge Southwick, Huntington Chamber Hall, 8.

Education in New England lecture on "Race Relations in New England," by Prof. John J. Mahoney, B. U. School of Education, 29 Exeter Street, 7:30.

West Roxbury Community: "Candidates' Night," non-partisan rally for all candidates; musical program; Robert Gould Shaw School Hall, 7:45.

Boston Horse Show, Boston Garden, 8.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "The Call of the North," by Mr. Arthur M. Herritt, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Victorian Club of Boston: Dinner and reception to Mr. W. H. S. Barnard, viceconsul, Dr. Arthur M. Ellis, speaker, University Club, Trinity Place, 7.

"Budgetaire," two-day bazaar, old-time minstrel show and other entertainment, Trinity Church, Newton, through Friday.

New England Ladies Hairdressers Association: Dance, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 9.

Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association: Banquet, prominent speakers, musical program, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Hollis—"Pinafore" and "Trial by Jury," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Das Flötenkonzert von Sanssouci," film. At 1:23, 3:27, 5:31, 7:35, 9:39 p. m.
Shubert—"Show Boat," 8:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Harry Delmore, baritone, 8:15.
George M. Brown Hall—Edith Matthews, soprano, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association: Annual convention, morning meetings, 9:30 and 11:30; Child Welfare Magazine luncheon, 1; afternoon meetings, 2:30 and 3:30; Hotel Statler. Afternoon reception, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 4:30.

Boston Horse Show, Boston Garden, 2.

"Budgetaire," two-day bazaar with old-time minstrel show and other entertainment, Trinity Church, Newton, afternoon and evening.

Exhibition of music and musical toys, auspices library branch, Cambridge Home Information Center, Miss Cannon's Shop, 20 Brattle Street, morning and afternoon, through Nov. 1.

Suburban Stamp and Curio Club of Boston: Exhibition, Boston Public Library, through Nov. 6.

Norfolk County Division, Women's Republican Club: Joint political luncheon meeting, talks by prominent state and local candidates, Cain's Lobster House, North Weymouth, 1.

Massachusetts Girl Scouts Association: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler.

Recreational Development Division, New England Council: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures: "Trees," 11; "Seeds and Their Travels," 1:45; stamp club meeting, 4: Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5, Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Lowell Institute: Final lecture in series on "Economic Policies Under the Stewarts," by Mr. E. Lipson: "The Growth of Laissez Faire," Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5.

Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House: Annual Halloween sale, entertainment features and special exhibitions, Eliot Hall, Jamaica Plain, 10:30 to 5:30.

Animal Rescue League: Annual fair, Copley-Plaza Hotel, all day, through Saturday.

Middlesex County Teachers' Association: Annual convention, morning and afternoon division meetings, Hotel Bradford, Tremont Temple, Ford Hall, and Gardner Auditorium in the State House.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Das Flötenkonzert von Sanssouci," film. At 1:23, 3:27, 5:31, 7:35, 9:39 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paine Collection of Chelsea Porcelains; Ship Models; Eighteenth Century Continental Silver; Fifteenth Century German and Netherlands Engravings.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Second group hanging of members' work. Through Oct. 29.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—French and Dutch paintings of nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Also etchings by Bauer. Through Oct. 29.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Exhibition by Textile Weavers' Guild. Through Nov. 5.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Fanciful designs in line and water color, by Alfred Sevigny. Through Oct. 29.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Wood engravings in color of the nineteenth century Japanese prints by Hiroshi Yoshido. Through month of October.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.

Copley Art Store, 667 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Gardner Gallery, 590 Boylston Street—Sculptures by Karl P. Skoog. Through Nov. 6.

Grace Horne's Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings by Helen C. Stein, water colors by Elizabeth Lee, metal sculptures by Erica Karawina. Through Nov. 5.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—English sporting paintings and prints.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Memorial to American Saved by Valparaiso

(Continued from Page 1)

had also been attracted to the Pacific Coast, had a school in Valparaiso about this time. The names of the pupils include many that are very familiar still in the Chile-American colony.

Wheelwright soon got busy in Chile and Peru. Among his works are counted: Valparaiso water supply, water supply for Callao, first supply of illuminating gas in Valparaiso, water distillation plants for northern settlements, machine manufacture of bricks and the buoying and beaconing of various Pacific ports. He was an indefatigable "cateador," or prospector, busy with borax, lime, nitrate and coal. He was a "live wire."

The New Englander's greatest achievement, however, was the inauguration of steam navigation in the Pacific. It was his pet project and only materialized thanks to his remarkable perseverance. He made two trips to England to interest shipbuilders there and finally El Mercurio was able to announce on Oct. 16, 1840: "Yesterday, at 3 p. m., a discharge of cannon by ships in the bay announced the arrival of the steamers 'Chile' and 'Peru.'"

Steam navigation was duly established and in a short time Wheelwright had formed the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, which is still in existence.

The steamships were no sooner in operation, however, than Wheelwright regretted that they were dependent on foreign coal, for Chile's deposits in the south had not yet been exploited. Indeed, owing to a rather unfortunate remark by Charles Darwin when he made his voyage in the Beagle, it was believed that no coal of any value would be found in Chile. Wheelwright himself looked into the matter, and, as usual, he insisted on finding workable coal—and found it. Chile's coal industry, therefore, must also be placed to his account.

Wheelwright also set to work on railroad construction and he obtained the concession and constructed with American engineers the first line in South America, from the port of Caldera to the mining center of Copiapo. He obtained a concession for the Valparaiso-Santiago railroad, but it was left to his fellow-countryman, Henry Meiggs, to undertake the construction. Wheelwright's ideas went ever further in the railroad world, for he contemplated a transandean line. The Argentine Government actually gave him a concession for the purpose.

The name of this American captain of industry was also honorably associated with telegraphic communication in Chile and irrigation works in northern and southern provinces. He passed on in London in 1878. A few years afterward the monument to his memory was erected in the Avenida Brazil here. Few men better earned such public recognition. It is interesting to note that he, personally, had rather a bad time in South America. He was wrecked on the Argentine coast, he was nearly murdered in a street of Valparaiso by a lunatic, in Panama he nearly succumbed to yellow fever and in Buenos Aires he contracted that which took him off later on.

La Union of Valparaiso summed up his character in the following words: "Wheelwright seems to have been about as thorough a man as to industry, intelligence, integrity and goodness of heart as can be found. Just the kind of material for a new country."

DROP IN POUND FOUND AID IN EXPORT TRADE

MONTREAL, Oct. 27 (AP)—With new tariff preferences and the depreciated pound, United Kingdom machinery manufacturers are able to quote prices approximately 25 per cent below those given by United States firms, Mr. Herbert Payne, director of a firm of printing machine manufacturers of Otley, Yorkshire, said in an interview here yesterday.

Under these circumstances a determined effort on the part of United Kingdom manufacturers to regain the Canadian market might be expected, Mr. Payne said.

ALLEN HEADS CREDIT BUREAU

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 27 (AP)—Mr. George B. Allen of Springfield was reëlected president of the New England Credit Bureaus, Inc., at the annual meeting yesterday at the Worcester Chamber of Commerce.

Latest Type of Coal Furnace To Use Heat That Went Up Flue

Once Wasted Smoke and Gases Will Go to Chamber to Superheat Hot Air—Six Tons Fuel Said to Be Enough to Supply Six-Room House a Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27—A new type anthracite-burning kitchen range, which is also the furnace and hot-water heater for a six-room house and, at the same time, its own ash man, is now being built by a coal concern at Hazelton, Penna., near here, and will soon be on the market, according to officials of the company.

The range, which was shown recently to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, not only does away with the necessity of a basement furnace, as well as radiators, but supplies all heat necessary for the cooking, heating and hot-water heating, and does it all on five or six tons of coal a year.

Eliminating, as it does, the need of a basement and of radiators, and combining the service of furnace, range and hot-water heater in one unit and from one fire, the new stove is planned to meet the demand for lowered cost of home ownership, and will sell, including installation of the complete heating system, at a price only slightly higher than that of an ordinary range, according to Mr. Donald Markle, president of the company.

The new stove functions much as the hot air type of furnace, except that the smoke and gases which, in the old type of such furnace, pass up the chimney without being utilized, are employed to heat a second chamber through which the air to heat the house passes after it has already been warmed from the fire boxes.

This air is first drawn into the compartments around the fire boxes, the surfaces of which are covered with a number of fins, thus providing a larger heating surface than that of a flat box, from here being led through the second heating chamber, called a heat exchanger. A water spray washes and humidifies the air before it is released throughout the house.

The heated air is carried to the various rooms by means of rectangular ducts, about half the size of those required by the hot air system, and an electric fan is used to insure the proper circulation of the air at all times.

A feature of the stove is that it has two fire boxes with electrically operated forced drafts for quick starting. Both boxes are connected with the heating system, but, except in severe weather, only the cooking unit is necessary to heat the house. Insulation of the stove makes possible the concentration of heat and prevents overheating the kitchen in warm weather.

The stove is also equipped with a device to remove the ashes, either into deep pans which are concealed beneath the fire boxes, or into containers in the basement, as desired. It will be made in various colors.

DOAK RULING PROTESTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 27 (AP)—Brown University chapter of the American Association of University Professors has passed a resolution protesting against the ruling by William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, to the effect that certain foreign students earning money here are liable to deportation.

LONGER LIFE . . . for luggage, bookbindings, upholstery, sport equipment, shoes, boots, saddlery, etc. with Leather Vita (trade mark registered). Restores • Softens • Preserves. SEND 10c for sample and booklet "THE CARE OF LEATHER". Handy Flask 50c. Household Size $1. LEATHER VITA CO., Inc., Dept. E. 15 W. 47 St., New York

ALBANY, N. Y.
Short Cruises over Thanksgiving
4 Days, $35 Up
No Service Charge
LANSINGS TRAVEL BUREAU
11 Steuben Street, Albany Dial 4-6737

A NEW, STURDY BOTTLE

This new Burnett bottle will not tip over easily. Made of amber glass to protect against harmful light rays. Ask your grocer about it today.

Send 10 cents for your copy of "Doubly Delicious Desserts". It's the Burnett recipe book.

JOSEPH BURNETT CO.
437 D Street, Boston, Mass.

Judge Nisley shoes by quality—not by price!

A story from Hollywood

that should interest every woman!

The Nisley Shoe Co. Hollywood, California
Sept. 26, 1932

Gentlemen:

For the past year I have passed your shop many times. Four dollars for a pair of shoes seemed so ridiculously low to my daughters and me (after years of paying from ten-fifty to fifteen a pair for them) that we hesitated to try cheaper shoes, though it meant an immediate saving.

Not until I saw your advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor did I gain courage to try a pair of your shoes.

The Monitor is always a sufficient guarantee.

Since the first pair purchased, this June, my family has spent $35.90 in your Hollywood shop; having more shoes and as good in style and quality as in the days of higher prices and larger incomes.

For your co-operation in women's purchasing needs under present conditions, and your support of our paper The Christian Science Monitor,

I am gratefully yours,

Gentlemen: (Mrs.) (Name on request)

I was a bit startled by your request, and after talking it over have decided, so; you may use the letter if you and The Monitor agree, but will you withhold the name, excepting "by request" (this might be put into a separate line?).

And there are four more pairs of shoes on the list!

Number two of a series of Modern Beauties

Adeline (means of noble birth)

Gerda: (means girt around) Exclusive Nisley creation, in black or brown suede, calf trim. For all winter service indoors or out. One of 30 pump styles

Alexia: Means helper and what a wonderful one for shopping! Developed in black or brown suede with trim of calf. One of many oxford styles.

The second of these two letters is in response to our request to publish the first. May we add that if high priced shoes hold their shape on your feet then Nisley's will do so. Nisley ownership of two factories makes the remarkable value possible at $4.

Nisley $4
Beautiful Shoes in the exact leng you require
Seventy or more styles. All one price

NISLEY STORES IN EASTERN STATES (Headquarters, 110 W. Long St., Columbus, Ohio.)

Atlanta, Ga., 68 Whitehall St., S.W.
Baltimore, Md., 16 W. Lexington St.
Birmingham, Ala., 220 Twentieth St.
Buffalo, N. Y., 564 Main Street
Charleston, W. Va., 918 Quarrier St.
Charlotte, N. C., 212 Tryon Street
Chattanooga, Tenn., 803 Market St.
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 533 Liberty Avenue
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina Street
Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St., N.W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street

GET ALL THE Election News
The most exciting race in years—hear who wins! Get your dealer to test your tubes today.
RCA Radiotron
RCA RADIOTRONS
THE HEART OF YOUR RADIO

WE'LL BE LATE FOR THE MATINEE. YOU'D BETTER LET ME DRY THE DISHES
OH, I'LL JUST LET THEM DRAIN DRY! YOU SEE, I USE RINSO. ITS THICK SUDS SOAK AWAY EVERY BIT OF GREASE—A HOT RINSE—AND THEY'RE DONE. EASY ON HANDS, TOO
Millions use Rinso in tub, washer and dishpan
Rinso

North Star makes the new
LORTAY BLANKET
6.95
And, when North Star and Lord & Taylor get together, the result is an extra special value! In exceptionally good shades—apricot, blue, green, gold, rosepink and wisteria. All wool—72" x 84"—satin bound
Lord & Taylor
SIXTH FLOOR
NEW YORK

STIMSON PLACES UNITED STATES IN PEACE UNION

Points to Steps Taken in Manchuria as Evidence, in Pittsburgh Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 27—Pledging the United States to an active coöperation with other nations in a common effort to preserve peace, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, last night went further than any previous Administration speaker since the days of the partisan battle over membership in the League of Nations to bind the American Government into the world commonwealth of nations.

Speaking before the Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Pittsburgh area, Mr. Stimson pointed out the practical results of this coöperation in the attempt to preserve peace in Manchuria. Action between the nations there, culminating so far in an impartial investigation accepted by both parties and fixing the facts in dispute, he said, has marked a new milestone in the development of actual international coöperation when war threatens the world.

"In the new international world created by these treaties (international arbitration treaties, the Pact of Paris, and the League of Nations Covenant), said Mr. Stimson, the basic idea is that war anywhere is of concern everywhere.

"The necessary resulting process of this has been shown by the events of the last year to be a consultation between the nations of the world and a call to public opinion to exert itself."

American doctrine during the era when "isolationism" was rampant—and that was not many years ago, it is pointed out in comments on Mr. Stimson's speech—would have repudiated all thought of the United States recognizing its continuous responsibility for world coöperation.

Yet the Secretary of State said, "Peace in the world cannot come without the efforts of all the nations in the world to achieve a common purpose." He most significantly added: "That means a joint endeavor. That means coöperation. And such a purpose cannot be achieved unless we are ready to walk toward the goal at least in step with them."

The phrase, "at least in step with them," is a clear pledge to concurrent coöperation with the League of Nations. That Mr. Stimson qualified it by adding "at least" is felt to make the pledge even more significant, for it implies that direct coöperation with the other nations, as represented in the League may go to even greater lngths than keeping in step with them. It may eventually mean a new relationship with the League, transcending the present informal coöperation and probably not going so far as actual membership.

Indorsement of Prohibition

Mr. Stimson's speech climaxed a busy day at which the council came out strongly for the "effective establishment of prohibition" of the liquor traffic and voted to indorse political candidates who are in sympathy with the church's anti-liquor stand.

The council adopted a report of its committee on prohibition, which said, in part:

"The west winds are blowing the mist of unholy prejudice into the face of the body politic and the Methodist Church should pool its every interest and not only cry aloud to 'spare not,' but agitate our citizens who believe in good government so that they 'will say it with votes.'"

Coöperation in lessening the denominational rivalry and competition was urged upon the clergy in the report of the committee of comity and federation.

The committee on social service urged the active support for old age pensions and improved child labor laws and recommended the eradication of the influence of "those elements in motion pictures which minister to prejudice and passion and shoddy ideals of life."

The report also recommended the nationalization of radio in this country on a scheme similar to that in Great Britain.

Secretary Stimson's Address

Mr. Stimson's speech, substantially in full, follows:

I am happy to have the privilege of addressing this great gathering of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the subject of the work which the American Government has been doing during the past three years in the cause of peace. That, of course, is only one of the objectives toward which the work of the Department of State is directed, but it is the fundamental objective, and the one toward which our main efforts are constantly directed.

All of the social, commercial and other relations of the members of the family of nations are dependent upon the existence among them of conditions of amity and good will; and, therefore, the efforts of the Foreign Ministries of each of those nations are fundamentally and constantly concerned with promoting such relations.

I am also particularly glad to have as my audience a group of the clergy and religious people of this country, and particularly of this great active and vigorous church. The English-speaking nations of the world have contributed largely during the past century to the motive power for the various movements toward international betterment and the eradication of old evils, such as the movement to abolish the slave trade; to bring education, both religious and secular, to backward nations; to support and extend the movement for the solution of internatioanl controversies by peaceful methods, and of late years for the restriction and elimination of the evils of armaments.

Contributions of Churches

In each of those English-speaking nations it has been the churches and religious men and women of the nation that have furnished the dynamic energy of the movement. And today the work of the President of the United States and of his Secretary of State depends regularly upon those elements of the nation for support in overcoming the obstacles which lie in their path in these efforts.

Those obstacles during the past three years have been extremely serious. Therefore, in opening what I have to say about the record of our work, and in order that you may grasp the nature of the task and the real extent of what has been accomplished, I wish briefly to enumerate for you the obstacles and opposition against which it has been accomplished.

In the first place, this terrible and world-wide depression in business and commerce has resulted in unrest and violence in many nations. In nearly half the countries of the world there have been revolutions, successful or unsuccessful; and in the great majority of the nations, governments have either been overturned or have been tottering on the verge of overthrow.

Opportunity for Demagogues

Even in our own country, you have doubtless been able to notice that we have not been free from some of these excesses of nationalistic feeling. There has never been a time when our political demagogues thought it more worth while to declaim, for example, against the expected machinations of foreign debtors. Never has our press been more extreme in criticizing even the most necessary steps toward international coöperation.

And yet, my friends, peace in the world cannot come without the effort of all the nations in the world to achieve a common purpose. That means a joint endeavor; that means coöperation. And such a purpose cannot be achieved unless we are ready to walk toward that goal at least in step with them. We cannot achieve good will on this earth between the nations unless we are ready to do our share in avoiding provocation, to banish unfounded suspicions from our minds, and to endeavor in all our dealings with our neighbors, whether commercial, political or social, to walk with a desire to do justice in our hearts.

Ever since I assumed the duties of my present office, 3½ years ago, I have been working by the side of a President whose chief preoccupation in the conduct of foreign relations has been to promote this great cause of peace. He believes, and I believe, that peace is for the interests of the United States not only on moral grounds but on material grounds. We feel that no nation in the world has been provided by Providence with such a secure position from which to promote the cause of good relations among the nations of the world, or is so deeply interested from the aspect of both its moral and material welfare in the existence of peace.

From our secure position in the New Hemisphere, surrounded only by friendly nations whose proximity has never given us cause for anxiety, we have an assured base from which the influence of America may be exerted, without fear throughout the world, toward the establishment of better world relations.

Review of Accomplishments

From this base of secured position, Mr. Hoover's Administration has been working along various lines, each of which has been intended to reach the same ultimate goal. I shall try to give you this evening a hasty sketch of those various paths and something of what we have accomplished in our progress along them. In the time which I have, it necessarily must be cursory and imperfect.

1. In the first place, the maintenance of peace is fundamentally dependent upon the cultivation of a common understanding among the various nations. Hostility and enmity arise more commonly out of a failure to understand each other's aims or position than from almost any other cause. The stranger has traditionally been considered an enemy ever since the Romans used the same word for each.

But the modern world, by its development of easy travel and systems of communication, is daily making it more possible to cultivate this common understanding. Two Foreign Ministers, or Secretaries of State, have a much better chance of reaching an agreement when they can pick up the telephone or make a personal visit and talk directly with each other than when their communication is limited to written messages sent through envoys.

Mr. Hoover appreciated this fully and signalized his understanding of it by making a trip which was a unique precedent in American history. You will remember that immediately after his election and before his inauguration he visited most of the countries of South America. In that way he established personal contact with those peoples and their rulers; he gained a face-to-face knowledge of their problems and conditions; and he was able to appraise the work being done by our Ministers and agents and to form his own estimates for future development. The effect of his trip has been shown again and again by both his own better understanding of the problems of that continent and the many evidences of appreciation which have come to us.

Exchange of Visits

The same method of direct contact has been carried out so far as possible during the subsequent years of Administration.

The Presidents of Mexico, Colombia and Panama, the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and Canada, the President of the Council of Ministers of France and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy have all made personal visits to Washington and talked over their problems face to face with us here.

Three times I, myself, at the President's direction, have visited Europe and have formed contacts with my colleagues in corresponding positions in European countries—contacts which have been of inestimable value to me in understanding their problems. I stress this direct method of international intercourse not only because I believe it to be vitally important but because it marks a virtually new chapter in the methods of American foreign relations.

Removal of Misunderstandings

2. Closely akin to these steps have been those which we have taken to remove historic sources of friction between us and some of our neighbors, notably our Latin-American neighbors. We are withdrawing our marines from Nicaragua and Haiti as rapidly as possible and are winding up, I am glad to say successfully, the problems which caused those marines to be landed there many years ago.

Very early in 1929, during an insurrection in Mexico, we showed our friendship to that country by giving to the Mexican Government all the help which, under international law, was permissible. And I am glad to say that largely owing to that step and the cordial relations with the Mexican Government which were established by Ambassador Morrow, the newspapers of Mexico now currently state that their national relations with us have never been sounder.

These acts of our Government are merely typical of a continuous and consistent policy toward our southern neighbors, and the favorable effect of this policy has been widespread and fundamental, and evidence of it has come from every quarter and in many ways. It is shown, for example, by the way in which they do not hesitate to turn to us for help in soothing sore spots which exist among themselves.

Examples of Assistance

For instance, the conference held in Washington in 1930 to deal with the disputed boundary between Guatemala and Honduras resulted in the appointment of a special tribunal presided over by our own Chief Justice, Mr. Hughes. This tribunal has been at work all summer.

Another example is the long and patient efforts of our Government, in connection with four other countries, Mexico, Cuba, Colombia and Uruguay, to settle the difficult and persistent controversy between Paraguay and Bolivia in the Chaco. In all these matters our chief concern is for the preservation of sound and friendly international relations and the eradication of friction which may lead to the use of force and to war.

3. There is also being gradually built up in the world a great system of machinery intended to promote peace in more formal ways by direct agreements between the different nations. Under this head come particularly the treaties and agreements which directly provide for removing the causes of war and for the settlement of international quarrels and disputes by peaceful and judicial methods, and the treaties which are intended to prevent the provocation of war which may come through excessive and competitive armaments.

Pacts of Arbitration

We have taken a vigorous course in promoting all of these forms of treaties. In the first place, we have signed and ratified, within the past three years and a half, 28 treaties of arbitration and conciliation. We have also negotiated many treaties stabilizing and adjusting our foreign relations in the form of treaties of commerce, extradition and foreign residence.

We have signed the treaty for the World Court and have urged its ratification before the United States Senate. We believe that by joining that Court we would not only facilitate the quick and easy settlement of many irritating and troublesome controversies, but that we would also give a great assurance to the other nations of the world of our devotion to the cause of peace, which has been somewhat shaken by the length of time it has taken to get us into the Court, an institution for the original suggestion of which our country was more responsible than any other country of the world.

But I want to refer to two particular classes of treaties in which we have made great progress.

Treaties of Disarmament

4. The first of these classes consists of treaties limiting and reducing the size of armaments, the so-called treaties of disarmament. They form a very important class of the peace machinery of the world, because the suspicion and rivalry which come out of competition between the different nations in the building of armaments is one of the most fertile sources out of which war may arise.

If you have ever had the misfortune to visit a community where everybody was carrying arms, as I have, you will know what I mean. Casualties are constantly happening. One man pulls and shoots because he thinks the other man is going to. The first step toward law and order is always to get hold of the pistols.

Three-Power Naval Accord

Now that is just the object intended to be accomplished between nations by an agreement reducing and limiting arms. It, moreover, stops the rivalry, which in turn breeds suspicion and ill will, and which in turn leads to an outbreak. Except for our navy, the United States is not really an armed nation. While our army is a most excellent nucleus of defense and a means for training our citizen soldiery in case any great emergency should arise, it is far too small to excite any apprehension on the part of our neighbors.

By the London naval treaty of 1930 we reached an agreement with the two other large naval powers, Great Britain and Japan, by which a limitation was placed upon every class of vessels in our respective fleets.

The first step had been taken eight years before in the Washington treaty, where an agreement was reached as to capital ships. But that proved only partially effective, because competition afterward grew up in cruisers and other vessels, which led to suspicion and ill will.

At London in 1930, after long efforts, we finally succeeded in getting an agreement which settled and restricted the size of the entire fleets of the three great naval powers of the world. That marked an event in disarmament which was unprecedented. For instance, it wiped out all of the petty irritation, suspicion and rivalry which had for five or six years been growing up between us and Great Britain, and it inaugurated an era of good will and confidence between our two countries which has made all of our relations easy ever since.

When that treaty was ratified by the United States Senate by a vote of 58 to 9, after all the fight which some of our militaristic citizens and press could put up against it, more was done for the cause of peaceful settlements in this country than anything which had been done for a long time. For it showed that the moral standards of this country call for fair and just dealings with other nations and not for an aggressive show of force.

Steps to General Disarmament

The success of the three great naval powers in reaching an agreement in the London treaty has furthermore led to hope and encouragement for the success of the great General Disarmament Conference which was afterward called in Geneva and which is now under way.

We have pointed out the importance of putting a limit on the power of offense by limiting or abolishing weapons which belong purely to the offensive class. If that idea can be carried out, it would tend to make it impossible for any nation to surprise another nation with a knockout blow at the beginning of hostilities. It would tend to discourage sudden aggressive action in the world. It would promote security and peace by strengthening defense among nations at the cost of offense.

Secondly, when the deliberations of the other nations seemed to be getting into a stalemate, our Government came forward last June with the Hoover proposal. This cut through all the maze of technicalities which had been raised and submitted the proposal that all nations should agree upon a cut of substantially one-third in existing armaments. His offer came like a breath of fresh air to the atmosphere of the conference and revived the hopes which had been waning. Today the various delegations are engaged in working over the details of his proposal, and there has been manifested a growing spirit of hope that along his line a great beneficent result may finally be accomplished by the conference.

Pact to Outlaw War

5. The other class of treaties to which I wish especially to refer are the great multilateral treaties which have been adopted since the World War in the hope of minimizing and preventing all war in the future.

There have been two of these treaties. One of them is the Covenant of the League of Nations, which has been adopted by most of the other nations of the world but to which we are not a party; and the other is the Pact of Paris, the so-called Kellogg-Briand pact. To this last we are not only a party, but it was originated by my predecessor as Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg, in conjunction with Mr. Briand, the then Foreign Minister of France. It has also been executed by practically all of the nations of the world.

The nations which signed the treaty renounce war as an instrument of national policy and agree that the settlement of all disputes and conflicts of whatever nature among them shall never be sought except by pacific means. It is a great treaty, a great simple concept, carrying with it the chief hopes of the world for a new and better era. And I regard the work which this Administration has been privileged to do in the interpretation and carrying forward of this treaty as perhaps the chief work which we have accomplished in the cause of peace.

Duty of Performance

We have made it clear that in our opinion the declaration in the treaty carries with it the duty of performance. We have made it clear that it necessarily alters the whole attitude of the world toward war; that, whereas during the centuries hitherto war has been one of the natural functions of government, giving rise to legal rights and obligations, hereafter among the signers of this treaty, war will be an illegal thing—a disease instead of a normal state function; that, whereas hitherto a breach of the peace between two nations has been nobody's business but their own, now under the treaty it has become the rightful concern of the whole world, because practically the whole world has signed the treaty, and that this being so, whenever a breach of the treaty is threatened by approaching hostilities, it implies a duty of consultation among the other parties in order that public opinion may be mobilized against the impending disaster of war.

These views have been expressed by our Government in step after step relating to the recent troubles in the Far East, and the policy of this Government, announced in its note of Jan. 7 last, not to recognize the fruits of aggression obtained by a violation of the treaty has been formally approved in a resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations as the proper policy for all the nations which are members of that League. It has also more recently been adopted by all of the 19 neutral nations of this hemisphere in respect to the quarrel between Bolivia and Paraguay as the proper policy for the nations of these continents. And, so far as formal and general adoption can thus make it, it has become a recognized principle of international law and practice.

Relation to Manchuria

The attitude which your Government has taken toward the Kellogg pact in these proceedings has had at least two other results. In the first place, it has tended to strengthen the sanctity of treaties. If, when the trouble broke out in Manchuria, we had turned away our heads, irreparable damage would have been done, not only to the standing of the Kellogg pact, but also to every other one of the great peace treaties of the world. But when the United States showed that the sanctity of the Kellogg treaty was of keen interest and importance to us, and when our view was followed by the rest of the world, a new breath of vigor and of life was infused into the vitality of all such treaties and their obligations.

In the second place, the action which has taken place among the nations of the world in respect to the troubles in Manchuria has marked a new milestone in the development of actual international coöperation when war threatens the world.

In the new international world created by these treaties, the basic idea is that war anywhere is of concern everywhere. The necessary resulting process of this has been shown by the events of the past year to be a consultation between the nations of the world and a call to public opinion to exert itself.

Impartial Report Ready

The nations of the world have consulted together as to the threat to peace even in far-off Manchuria. They have consulted as to the means to avoid the breach or to moderate and appease it. As a part of this effort to ascertain the true facts involved in the fog of mutual recrimination and intelligently to inform public opinion, a neutral investigating commission has, with the consent of both the disputant nations, been sent to the seat of the quarrel and is about to present the result of its findings to the nations members of the League of Nations assembled in Geneva.

These are all new and important landmarks in the realm of international controversy. They evidence a new orientation of the world attitude toward war. They make it clear that after centuries of effort based upon other and more backward theories, the world is now moving forward upon these new lines.

Courage for Future

We have a right to take courage in the light of such events. For ourselves, we believe that eventually the reign of peace will come. There will be among nations in respect to public war, war between nations, the same development that has been seen in individual communities in respect to private combat between individual men.

We do not delude ourselves as to the difficulty of the road that lies before us nor as to the obstacles and trials which stand in our way. We are well aware that it will require the utmost patience and faith. We know that all such developments in human organization are extremely slow. We realize that it took centuries to eliminate ordeal by battle in the settlement of the individual quarrels of individual men.

But we are unshakably confident that the same process is on its way among the nations and will eventually arrive. And during the brief term in which we have been invested with the heavy responsibility of guiding the foreign policy of this country, we have tried to act in that faith.

All Its Draperies Made of Copper

By Heurlin—The Christian Science Monitor

ONE OF STOCKHOLM'S FAMOUS TENTS

Ancient Caserne for Royal Bodyguard of Swedish King Now Converted Into Garages.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Quaint old copper tents, built near here about 150 years ago to house the bodyguard of King Gustaf III, serve as a garage at ancient Haga Castle, new home of young Prince Gustaf Adolf, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden. The restoration and renovation work was carried out at the castle in time for the recent wedding of Prince Gustaf Adolph to Princess Sibylla of Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha.

The exterior of the castle, which is beautifully situated by Brunnsviken Water, just outside the northern gates of Stockholm, remains practically unchanged. The interior has been modernized, with central heating and the latest type of bathrooms installed. The copper tents have not been altered on the outside, but the interiors, which were once used as stables, have been refitted.

HOOVER FACES WESTERN TRIP IN FRESH TRIM

(Continued from Page 1)

the city have all been undertaken by party managers. Plans for a counter-rally of equal or greater size are being made by the Republicans, details of which will be given out shortly.

Events Alter Situation

Several events of the past few days have given great encouragement to Republicans and in general these are three—a continuation of the incoming political "tide" now asserted to be running strongly Republican; the Newark speech of Mr. Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York, which is still causing reverberations throughout the country, and finally the slip of Governor Roosevelt himself, whereby he brought the Supreme Court into the arena of national politics by a passing reference in Baltimore.

The most nebulous of these developments is the allegation that latest returns from straw votes show Mr. Hoover's popularity increasing among voters as against diminishing support for Governor Roosevelt. This development, however, is one upon which party leaders lay great emphasis. They assert the campaign has produced a change of sentiment among the electorate, which throws into the discard all the earlier returns of straw ballots, most of which were overwhelmingly in favor of the Democrats. If the tide has actually reversed itself, as alleged, then the returns of the earlier tabulations are, of course, out of date.

The most positive new development is the reaction to Governor Smith's speech at Newark. This address was radiocast over the United States. Governor Smith raked up the embers of the 1928 campaign; appeared to class all temperance workers together as bigots, and inspired an outburst of booing by the words, "Methodist," and "Christian Endeavor," which was carried into literally millions of homes over the nation.

Borah Calls the Turn

The most immediate political barometer of the effect of this speech were the words of Senator Borah that Governor Smith had made the most effective argument for Hoover so far made in the campaign.

Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate and astute politician, likewise observed at Philadelphia yesterday that a few more Smith speeches would elect the Republicans.

Rumors that the radio time for future Smith speeches had been cut by Democratic leaders seem to indicate that Governor Roosevelt's own friends are fully aware of the danger of reviving the religious issue in the campaign, if the damage to their side has not already been done—particularly in the border southern states.

As for Governor Roosevelt's reference to the Supreme Court in his Baltimore address, this came from the candidate's custom of extemporizing and interpolating remarks in his prepared speeches. Republicans have been hoping for some sort of a slip since the campaign started. What Governor Roosevelt actually said follows:

"After March 4, 1929, the Republican Party was in complete control of all branches of the Government—the Legislative with the Senate and Congress, and the Executive departments, and I may add for full measure to make it complete, the United States Supreme Court as well."

The indignation so far aroused seems to savor slightly of the synthetic variety, the chief protests coming from Mr. Silas H. Strawn, former head of the American Bar Association, who is now connected with the Republican reëlection campaign, and Mr. James M. Beck, former Solicitor-General, in a Republican Administration.

Dangers In Slips of Tongue

It is not thought likely that an issue has been caused that will greatly stir lay circles; yet at the same time it indicates the danger of giving free leash to the tongue when it involves a judicial body which traditionally has been kept out of American politics.

The President's western itinerary follows:

Leave Washington 11 p. m. tonight, arrive Parkersburg, West Virginia, 8:25 a. m. tomorrow; Athens, Ohio., 9:19 a. m.; Chillicothe, 10:37 a. m.; Cincinnati, Winton Place, 12:52 p. m.; Storrs Street 1:12 p. m.; Hamilton, Ohio, 2:12 p. m., eastern standard time; Connersville, Indiana, 2:12 p. m., central standard time; Rushville, Indiana, 2:51 p. m.; Indianapolis 4 p. m., leave Indianapolis 10:30 p. m., arrive Parkersburg 7:05 a. m., Saturday; Clarksburg, West Virginia, 9:05 a. m.; Grafton 9:55 a. m., Piedmont 12:10 p. m., Keyser 12:23 p. m., Martinsburg 2:15 p. m., and Washington 4 p. m.

The President's New York itinerary:

Leave Washington 10:40 a. m. Monday, arrive Baltimore 11:30 a. m., Wilmington, Delaware, 1:30 p. m., Chester, Penna., 1:52 p. m., Philadelphia 2:30 p. m., Trenton, New Jersey, 3:33 p. m., New Brunswick 4:09 p. m., Elizabeth 4:34 p. m., Newark 4:45 p. m., and New York 6:05 p. m.

Schall Backs Hoover On Courageous Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 27—In a statement lauding President Hoover because he had faced, fought and mastered the critical events of the past few months, Senator Thomas D. Schall (R.) of Minnesota today announced his whole-hearted support of Mr. Hoover's reëlection.

Considering the Minnesota Senator's record for disagreeing with President Hoover on many issues in the past, together with the fact that this was his first statement of indorsement, it was received with considerable satisfaction at Republican national headquarters here, where it was released for publication.

"I have not always seen eye-to-eye with President Hoover on every individual political matter and I have not hesitated to express my views when they disagreed with his," Senator Schall said. "But the question today is whether the Democratic candidate or President Hoover is the better for our country, and I have no hesitancy in advocating with all the strength I have the reëlection of President Hoover. He has fought a good fight and deserves our applause."

Addressing himself particularly to his own people and the rest of the Northwest, Senator Schall said it was only through the reëlection of the President that they could hope for any kind of farm relief.

"We should be for him and the party he heads because the fact remains it is the only party that ever did one single, solitary thing to help the farmers out here and because President Hoover has put more legislation on our statute books of real value to the farmers than any other man who ever sat in the White House," Senator Schall declared.

CANANEA KEEPS WORKERS

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 27 (By U.P.)—The Cananea Copper Company, employing several hundred workers, yesterday withdrew its petition with the Labor Board for permission to suspend operations.

GRAF MAKES NINTH TRIP

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Oct. 27 (AP)—The German Graf Zeppelin arrived today on its ninth and last visit of this year to South America.

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, MD.
Groceries Vegetables
Provisions Poultry
Independent Beef Co.
531-533 Rose Hill Terrace
University 2251-2258
897 North Howard Street
Vernon 7430-7431
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Anthracite and Bituminous
COAL
for Household Use
Also Agents for
Sherwood Brothers Fuel Oil
EMERSON & MORGAN
11 W. FAYETTE STREET
Plaza 3351

BALTIMORE, MD.
SHOP AT
BRAGER EISENBERG
Baltimore's Great Thrift Store
Eutaw, Saratoga and Clay Sts.
CALVERT 2222
STYLE WITHOUT EXTRAVAGANCE

BALTIMORE, MD.
The Store of Satisfaction
HOCHSCHILD KOHN & CO.
Howard and Lexington Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, MD.
DAVIDSON
TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
Established in 1890
Household Furniture Moving
Daily Bookings to Washington, Philadelphia, New York Boston and other points.
LOADS AND PART LOADS
34 South Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.
Phone Plaza 5800
Branch Offices:
1117 E St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
135 Charles St., New York City
908 Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.
414 Plume St., Norfolk, Va.

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, Philadelphia Pepper Pot and Boston Baked Beans, and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
DIXIE KITCHEN
1 E. 48TH STREET, Downstairs
NEW YORK

Susan Prince
LUNCHEON 50c-75c DINNER 85c-$1
808 LEXINGTON AVENUE
(Between 62nd and 63rd Sts.)
Rhinelander 7834

Jane Davies
145 WEST 55TH STREET
Luncheon 11:30 to 2
Dinner 5:30 to 8
Circle 7-0178

Maison A. De Winter
38 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings.
Luncheons 75c Dinners $1.25
Also a la Carte
Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon 50c Dinner 60c-80c-$1
Special Sunday Dinner 90c and $1

Restaurants

BUFFALO, N. Y.
FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

REDDING RIDGE, CONN.
THE . . .
Spinning Wheel
Route No. 58
Luncheon, Tea, Dinner
House Guests Gift Shop
OPEN ALL YEAR
Tel. Redding 67

PORTLAND, ORE.
JACK CODY'S
A Café of Name
Individually percolated coffee
Postum
319 Washington St., nr. 6th

HEATHMAN HOTELS
DINING ROOM AND COFFEE SHOPS
Foods to satisfy the most critical. Attractive dining rooms for private parties. Featuring Heathman Coffee Shop course dinner 50 cents.

The SIGN of the ROSE TEA SHOP
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Sunday Dinner 12 to 8
ALDERWAY BLDG.
BROADWAY AT ALDER
Telephone Beacon 7914

Harness Up Your Dollars!
You work hard for your dollars—so why not make them work for you? Idle dollars soon get into mischief! They're neither safe nor industrious. It's folly to "sport a big roll", or keep large sums of money around the house "for emergencies".
Bank your extra dollars here and they add to their value with every turn of the clock—thanks to the magic of compound interest! Remember, a given sum doubles itself in less than 20 years at the interest rates we pay!
And $1 starts an account here
CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Avenue at 14th Street
Broadway at 73rd Street
NEW YORK CITY

It's Curtain Week
the ideal time to survey your home, contemplate the improvement that new curtains will make, see what savings are offered you at
Luckey, Platt & Co.
POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK

RUG CLEANING SPECIALISTS
ORIENTAL REPAIRING
FIRE PROOF STORAGE
CONSULT
McCOMB & McCOMB
PHONE 205 SCARSDALE N.Y. PHONE 1114

WOMEN ALERT IN DRIVES FOR HOOVER VOTES

Effective Work Being Done in Organizing Within Their Own Ranks

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 27—A business woman in Connecticut engages a woman airplane pilot to fly her about the State so that she may organize her sisters in offices and factories for the Hoover campaign.

A farm woman in Michigan leaves the care of her home to her husband, gets in the family car and drives cross country to reach leading rural women with the Republican message.

A glove maker in an eastern factory spends her noon hour day after day interesting women workers in other plants in the campaign to reelect the President.

That is the way women are organizing within their own ranks, according to their feminine political leaders at national campaign headquarters here. The groundwork of political organization, the important but not showy part of it which means reaching individual voters, is being done effectively by women who have set up a far-reaching organization through the coöperation of national leaders and state and county committees of their party.

"Women's natural talent for detail leads them to organize with great care," said Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, director of the Women's Division, herself an untiring and buoyant campaign organizer. "Their method of organizing means building slowly but it is more likely to result in building securely."

New methods must be worked out to reach this comparatively new class of voters. This is the first time, it is said at headquarters here, that American farm women were ever called upon to do political organization work in a national campaign. Mrs. T. L. Smith, an Iowa farmer's wife, holds the novel job.

Early in October Mrs. Smith's organization work became evident when nine practical farm women from nine "bread basket" states came to Chicago headquarters for a conference. Coached in political lore, they went back to the country to reach their sisters on the farms by calling upon rural women leaders and addressing meetings. Some 2,000,000 copies of a booklet written by Mrs. Smith were distributed.

Business women have been organized under Miss Marion McClench, an insurance agent of Ann Arbor, Mich., and a former president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. In New York City the women took over a store near the Grand Central Terminal and are putting on a campaign movie in the window. Noon rallies are being held, which are attended largely by men.

In large cities such as Boston, Indianapolis, New York and St. Louis, established business women's Republican clubs are doing important work, Miss McClench said. In some states business women are sending out chain letters, asking the recipients to write personal letters to friends, urging them to vote for President Hoover. Many thousands of these are circulating.

A woman with wide experience in the labor field has organized industrial women. Miss Anna Weinstock of Boston, Mass., first woman Commissioner of Conciliation in the Department of Labor, has appointed chairmen of women in industry communities in the 22 so-called industrial states, and these committees have distributed millions of pieces of literature of especial interest to women workers. In some states they have organized little shop units, in others they have arranged speaking tours of workers to workers.

Home women also have been organized in this campaign. They have been enlisted as radio hostesses by the Hoover forum, headed at national headquarters by Mrs. Silas H. Strawn and Mrs. Mabel Reinecke, both of Chicago. Working in coöperation with state and county committees of the party, just as the other divisions have, these leaders have enrolled many thousands of homemakers and no small number of men as well to serve as hosts and hostesses to small groups which they invite to their homes and offices to listen to Republican campaign speeches on the air.

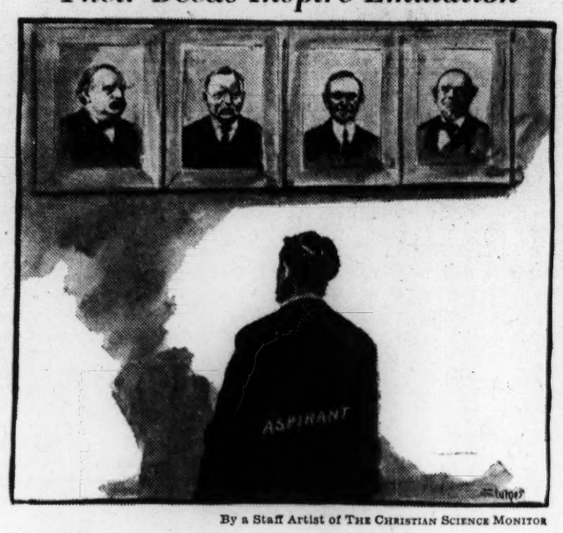
Philadelphia Veterans Pledge Hoover Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27—Support of President Hoover in the coming election was pledged yesterday by the newly formed Republican Service Men's Commitee of Philadelphia, an adjunct of the Republican State Committee, organized by representatives of six veterans' associations here.

Col. Millard D. Brown, in charge of the eastern district of the State Service Men's Committee, addressed the meeting. Col. Vincent A. Carroll presided. A resolution was adopted approving the policies of the Republican Administration and pledging the support of the organization in the election.

Their Deeds Inspire Emulation



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EACH GREAT POLITICAL FIGURE HAS YOUTHFUL FOLLOWING

Men Like Elder Roosevelt And Bryan Have Stimulating Effect on Youth in Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

got far had he tried to accomplish his political advancement in cities like New York, Chicago or Boston today.

I know of no American novel which has depicted the political struggle in this country with any degree of accuracy. Some time a good essay could be written upon political romance in a day of realism, and the distance by which it falls short of depicting the facts of political life. It is a pity that such is the case for there is no more powerful way of moving human sentiments than the novel.

If one were able to advise a youth desirous of serving his country to model himself upon this or that character in fiction, as one can suggest fictitious models in almost every other branch of human activity, it would be easier to arouse enthusiasm.

And so one must bear in mind that politics is the most realistic of professions. Into it, of course, enters the element of bluff and of pretense. And yet, my experience has been that the practitioners of neither get very far. The politician is so consistently under an espionage by foes, as well as friends, that his best attitude is one of frank self-revelation.

I have known some of the big men in Tammany and in the organizations analogous to them in other cities. As a rule there was about them nothing of bluff or pose. Croker, perhaps the greatest municipal politician this country has ever known, was frankness personified. Nobody could be deceived in him who was able to talk with him.

Much the same thing was true of Roger Sullivan who founded a political dynasty in Chicago in 1893 which still endures.

They Keep Their Promises

These men may not have kept faith with the cities which in varying degrees they dominated. They may have deceived the electorate as a whole by false pretense and intrigue, but they did not deceive their associates. Their word was as good as their bond. Today, if one should go into Tammany Hall at the time when the Chief is listening to appeals of various sorts from all classes of people, he would see a quiet, inconspicuous man, seated in a chair, past whom a line of men and women of all types file. Each states his case and makes his application. The applicant does the talking.

The boss is usually silent, and ends the interview with a nod or a shake of the head, and a word of acceptance or denial. That is all there is to it. There may be a hundred promises made during the course of the day, and every one will be fulfilled. It is this quality of trustworthiness in agreements with constituents and associates which is most striking in the mental makeup of the successful politician.

The very extraordinary career of Calvin Coolidge is full of instruction for the young American who wishes to enter upon politics.

Mr. Coolidge had no qualities of oratory which would enable him to thrust himself to the front as had Bryan or Beveridge. He was not born to the higher type of politics like Roosevelt, nor had he a family name and an income to aid him in his advance.

Began Low, Reached Top

He began at the lowest round of the ladder and attained the topmost pinnacle.

Practically all his life was spent in office, and up to the time that he became Governor of Massachusetts the offices were of a sort that paid very slender revenues. But he was unremitting in the discharge of his purely political duties. He never missed an opportunity to extend his acquaintance with men more powerful than he. He was always on hand at conventions, caucuses, and conferences.

His voice was seldom heard, for his habit of silence has passed almost into a proverb, but when he spoke it was usually with wise counsel and perhaps invariably on the side of the stronger faction. There are those who regard the Coolidge march to preëminence as something abnormal in the history of American politics. They contrast his success with that of innumerable vastly more brilliant men in his party, and ascribe it to accident.

I think, on the contrary, it was a thoroughly typical illustration of what may be done by a young man of good habits, industry, and pertinacity in the pursuit of a desired end. Mr. Coolidge sacrificed everything in life to his political career, and at the end political success rewarded him.

It is fair to note that the Coolidge progress was that of a man making his way up in country or small town politics. In a great city like New York, or Chicago, Philadelphia, or Boston, the conditions of success differ greatly.

Must Swim With Tide

In such a field as a rule a man has to subordinate personal convictions to the will of the dominant organization. Sometimes he breaks into the organization by fighting it as a reformer until it is willing to open its arms and take him in.

That was the case with Penrose in Philadelphia, a city long burdened by one of the most compact and corrupt organizations in American politics. In Chicago every now and then some man has successfully "bucked the machine" up to a certain point of political achievement. But I do not recall one who ever got higher than a seat in common council, and the leadership of a highly articulate but not always effective minority.

William Kent, a millionaire; Charles Merriam, a college professor, and John M. Harlan, son of a former Chief Justice of the United States, all tried by ways of independence to obtain the mayoralty of Chicago, or even a controlling influence in its government, and all failed. Men have become mayor not through active coöperation with the machine but through toleration of it, and by its favor.

Judge Dever was an example of this method on the Democratic side, and Hempstead Washburn on the Republican. But the mayors that exercised influence, such as the two Carter Harrisons, whose influence was on the side of good government, and "Big Bill" Thompson, concerning whom one could not be so complimentary, had to run with the machine, or build up a machine of their own.

When that was accomplished they were able to give administrations supported by the council and other political organizations having power in the municipality.

French Scan Dictatorial Powers

* * *

Blend of Democracy and Authority Sought With Greater Responsibilities for President

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM SERIES—*First of Three Articles*

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

PARIS—It is a remarkable sign of the times that even in France there should be vigorous discussion of the possibility of a constitutional reform. The Figaro, which has always been regarded as a Conservative organ, actually envisages the necessity of a strong National Government with sufficiently dictatorial powers to cope with the problems of the day, and is inclined to nominate M. Edouard Herriot, who has always been a Radical, as the chief of such a Government.

On the other hand, the Quotidien, like other Radical newspapers, suggests that the present Constitution is outmoded. It has begun a campaign for a new organization, and has published a project of constitution which must be seriously considered.

Certain it is that the problems, external and internal, are grave; and for diplomatic and financial reasons the Quotidien calls for institutions better adapted to modern conditions.

"We assert that the hour has come to endow France with a new Constitution in which the ideas of democracy and of authority shall be happily allied." It proceeds with a definite project which has attracted much attention.

* * *

The President, who at present is elected by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, should in future be elected by a larger electoral college. There should be delegates directly nominated by the people for this purpose, as well as the parliamentarians who have other duties. These delegates should be elected for seven years, and should be as numerous as the members of the parliamentary assemblies.

Such a President would have more power, but he should therefore be subjected to greater control. By a majority of 75 per cent the Chamber should be able to ask for his resignation; and in that event the question should be submitted to the people by referendum. If the referendum is against the President, he must go; if the referendum is favorable to him, the Chamber must go. He must likewise be penally responsible in certain cases; and a two-thirds majority, both in the Chamber and Senate, would result in his trial by the Supreme Court.

With the Chamber and the Senate he should possess the power of initiating laws. He may also place his veto on laws, but if the Chambers insist there must be an appeal to a referendum. The President should dispose of the armed forces, and sign treaties, but he should not declare war without the assent of the two Chambers.

* * *

Moreover, the President should select the Prime Minister, and, in agreement with him, choose the other Ministers. Since the selection is his, he should be able to revoke the nomination of any minister individually; and such revocation would not necessarily bring down the whole Cabinet.

What is perhaps most important in these proposals, is that when there is disorder, or national security is menaced, the President and the Prime Minister may suspend the constitutional guarantees and take whatever measures they consider proper. It is pointed out that this power exists in nearly all modern constitutions except that of France, and is indispensable in case of public danger. If he should abuse his power, then the Chamber could ask for his resignation and the nation would decide.

It is also recommended that the President should communicate with the Chambers by messages, calling on them to examine urgent subjects and indicating solutions. There is no doubt that messages of this kind would have exceptional authority. Likewise the President should call on the Chamber to sit whenever he thinks it necessary; and he should be able to dissolve the Chamber, though only once for the same reason.

At present there is no Vice-President, but it is now proposed that, as in the United States, the President should have a deputy. The general effect of these propositions, which are put forward seriously, is to strengthen vastly the responsibility and power of the President, very much on the line of the German and American presidents. With other reforms, a much more powerful executive than now exists would be established.

I. C. C. HOLDS RADIO OUTSIDE ITS SCOPE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today held it lacked jurisdiction over radio broadcasting stations. The complaint of the Sta-Shine Products Company, Inc., of Freeport, N. Y., against Radio Station WGBB of Freeport and the National Broadcasting Company was dismissed.

The complainant charged the broadcasting station and company had refused to provide it with facilities for a program and that the rates were too high. The commission was asked to direct the station and the broadcasting company to allow it time. The commission said that "while the method used in broadcasting is technically radio telephony nevertheless a company engaged in broadcasting falls short of performing the service of a telephone company operating by wireless." The majority of the commission concurred in the finding, but Mr. Claude R. Porter, chairman, and Mr. Frank McManamy, commissioner, dissented.

Curtis Says Tariff Protects Farmers

LIMA, Ohio, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Republican tariff was described by Vice-President Curtis in an address last night as an important protection for American farmers. He spoke before a capacity crowd in Memorial Hall which seats 4000 persons. Although the United States is a large exporter of wheat, Mr. Curtis said, it needs Republican protective tariffs.

"The Underwood Tariff Act, a Democratic measure, permitted in 1921 the importation of $98,000,000 worth of wheat, most of it from Canada," he said. "When we Republicans regained control of the tariff, we enacted at first an emergency tariff act and then the Fordney-McCumber bill, and the 1928 importation of wheat dropped $15,000,000 in spite of Canada's low prices. Similarly the Democrats were permitting a condition that brought us $13,000,000 worth of wheat flour, mostly from Canada. But after the Republican tariffs were operating, we find that only $37,382 worth came in in 1928."

Mr. Curtis said the Democrats "have been telling the wheat farmer that a high tariff has no benefits on an exportable article where we can ship large amounts abroad." He also asserted that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic presidential nominee, favors a reduction in the sugar tariff, that would "mean a real threat" to the sugar beet industry in this country.

JAPANESE FIND VAGUE IDEALISM IN STIMSON TALK

Base Right of Defense in Manchuria on Other Accepted Actions

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 27—Commenting on the Pittsburgh speech of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, a Government spokesman said he assumed that it was designed to further President Hoover's reëlection and hence it was not taken overseriously.

However, the Government cannot ignore the fact that Mr. Stimson still shows complete lack of appreciation of the realities of the Far Eastern situation and continues to talk in vague idealism which indirectly accuses Japan of aggressions never even thought of, it was stated.

Mr. Stimson's assertions that war anywhere concerns everybody was regarded as typical of Mr. Stimson's generalizations but if intended to apply to Manchuria, Mr. Stimson ought to remember that Britain and France both made reservations to the Kellogg Pact covering the rights of self-defense in important regions such as the Suez Canal. The spokesman held that Mr. Stimson's intimation that Japan had no right to exercise self-defense in Manchuria was simply ignoring the precedents of history.

Regarding continued rumors in the vernacular press that the Government is considering conclusion of a nonaggression pact with Russia, the Foreign Minister, Count Yasuya Uchida, said in a press interview that such a pact was unnecessary at present, especially since Moscow refuses to admit its ability to control the Comintern, the Communist international organization. He added, however, that it was possible that the War Office could reach some agreement with the Soviet military designed to prevent border clashes in the event that Japanese forces operate toward the Manchu-Russian border.

Tsitsihar telegraphs that Gen. Su Ping-wen's forces fired on Japanese airplanes which flew over Hailar yesterday, dropping leaflets urging the mutineers to abandon the insurrection and rejoin the Manchukuo forces. The airplanes narrowly escaped.

The situation irritated the Kwantung Army, which is reconsidering plans to crush General Su and other northeast mutineers. Likewise, it is reported that remnants of Gen. Li Hai-ching's forces have reorganized and joined the northeastern anti-Manchukuo units which are threatening Anganchi and Fularchi.

Following restoration of order in Tunghua, 15,000 persons, including representatives of Gen. Nobuyoshi Muto, Japanese Ambassador to Manchukuo, attended the inauguration of the new Hsien government at Tunghua City today.

Roosevelt Court Talk Rouses Bar

(Continued from Page 1)

ject to partisan control, and is swayed by party politics, he is telling a falsehood that might be dangerous. There is not the shadow of a doubt, of course, that this is not the fact, and it stamps the man who makes it as lacking in legal knowledge."

Former Gov. Nathan L. Miller of New York said: "Governor Roosevelt's statement at Baltimore Tuesday night that the Republican Party is 'in complete control of the Supreme Court,' was his own, since it was not in the prepared speech given out to the press.

"Demagogic and partisan campaigns heretofore have sooner or later involved an attack on the Supreme Court. A lawyer capable of seeing, even on the spur of the moment, that the Supreme Court is in control of any party, should never be intrusted with the power to appoint to the great court upon which we must depend for preservation of our institutions and liberties."

Former Gov. Charles S. Whitman, New York (R.), said: "This statement is obviously untrue, as any thinking person will recognize. In the second place, it is an outrageous attack on the dignity of the highest legal tribunal in our country. There is not, and never has been, anything in the deliberations or decisions of the United States Supreme Court to leave it open to any suspicion of partisan politics."

Mr. Chase Mellen, New York lawyer (R.), said: "Governor Roosevelt's statement is utterly untrue and unfounded. There is not a suggestion of truth in it. The Supreme Court is far above any partisan politics of any kind."

Mr. James R. Sheffield (R.), former Ambassador, said: "This is the first time within my knowledge that any candidate for the Presidency has dared to suggest that the United States Supreme Court is a political body. It is an astounding statement and will be resented by all who desire to keep the Supreme Court out of politics, and who know that it is out of politics now."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Kathryn T. Simms, Austin, Texas
Earl E. Simms, Austin, Texas
Alice Adams, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph C. Hodges Sr., St. Louis, Mo.
Joseph C. Hodges Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Stella Eiseman, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Helen Sondheim, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Mildred Corvin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. M. C. Harris, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Q. Dier, Denver, Colo.
Florence V. Mathewson, Edgewood, R. I.
Mrs. Carrie E. Gifford, Edgewood, R. I.
Mrs. E. Russell Sanborn, Concord, N. H.
E. Russell Sanborn, Concord, N. H.
C. Louise Pierce, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. Arthur E. Sanford, Larchmont, N. Y.
Mrs. William J. Parker, Larchmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Alice A. Votaw, Laconia, N. H.
Mrs. Caroline E. Lovell, Springfield, Vt.
Florence M. Turner, Dover, N. H.
W. Kelsey Hall, Woonsocket, R. I.
Miss Bertha M. Taylor, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. J. A. Wenberg, Los Angeles, Calif.
J. A. Wenberg, Los Angeles, Calif.

HOOVER IDEALS FOR CHILD WIN WOMEN'S PRAISE

President of Radcliffe and Government Conciliator to Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 — President Hoover's appreciation of the importance of child welfare and his measures of relief as they affect the child were lauded by a leading woman educator in a radio talk yesterday. The speaker was Miss Ada Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, Cambridge Mass., a member of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement.

"To me, the extraordinary thing about the President," Miss Comstock said, "is that he never forgets the normal conditions of life to which we must return. To raise the level of normal living, to bring each generation upon the stage a little better qualified than the one before it to live happily and fruitfully is the objective upon which his gaze is fixed.

"His realistic sense of the importance of the child and of child life reveals itself in many ways. The Home Loan Bank System has as its ultimate object the rearing of children in homes of their own. The White House Conference on Child Health and Protection has epitomized the rights of the child in the children's charter. No one can doubt, I think, his stubborn determination that those rights should be safeguarded and advanced, whatever else may go."

Miss Anna Weinstock, first woman commissioner of conciliation in the Department of Labor, who spoke on the same radio program, said that many workers would support President Hoover because their sense of justice prompts them to support a leader who has proved himself honest and able and who has carried them through a perilous period.

Right!
Active men like freedom of Pediforme Shoes!
These natural foot form shoes give balance, spring, relaxation... keep men "on their toes". (Exclusive balancing "last".) Mens sizes: $7.50 to $12.

New York, 36 W. 36th Street
Brooklyn, 322 Livingston St.
New Rochelle, 345 North Bronx, 2474 Morris Avenue
E. Orange, 29 Washington Pl.
Pediforme

NEW YORK
WE INVITE MONITOR READERS to our spacious BEAUTY STUDIO where a cheerful and sunny atmosphere prevails. We specialize in individual BOBBING & SETTING for the discriminating madame and mademoiselle.

CHAS. DEUTSCH
Incorporated
607 5TH AVE. VO. 5-3282-3

CLARIBEL HILL
her Salad Dressing Taste Sensation
Used and sold at
Custer Arms Restaurant
671 Palmer Avenue at the Parkway
Bronxville, N. Y.
Tel. 2446 Bronxville
LUNCHEON 50c and 65c Dinner 85c
SUNDAY DINNER, 1-7:30, $1 and $1.25
Orders taken for Cakes, Pies, Salads Sandwiches. Also catering for private parties.

NEW YORK CITY
"Select Your Warehouse as You Would Your Bank"
KINDERMANN
FIREPROOF
Storage Warehouses
Moving
Local and Long Distance
Packing and Shipping

MAIN OFFICE
Webster Ave. at 170th Street
Tel. Jerome 7-0196 N. Y. City
Correspondents in All Cities
Established 38 Years

NEW YORK
DRESSES of DISTINCTION
Our new Dress Shop is showing a collection of beautiful models with an interesting variety of the newest materials and styles for all occasions at very reasonable prices. Most careful attention will be given your individual requirements.
Caroline & Helen
846 LEXINGTON AVE. (at 64th St.)
REgent 4-8291

HILDA hats
Dresses and Sportswear
665 FIFTH AVENUE
at 53rd Street
NEW YORK
PLAZA 3-9790

HAIR DRESSERS
A.M.BRAUN INC.
Beauty Salons—New York
CROYDON HOTEL BUtterfield 8-7372
12 E. 86th St., 1152 Madison Ave.
849 MADISON AVE. BUtterfield 8-4483
(Between 70th and 71st Streets)
BUCKINGHAM HOTEL Circle 7-8296
101 West 57th Street
FOR THOSE WHO PREFER THE BEST

NEW YORK CITY
Ladies' Hair Dressing
Permanent Waving

Mr. Saveli's fashionable beauty salon is ideally located in the heart of our great metropolis. Monitor readers will be pleased to find a well experienced staff of operators under the personal supervision of Mr. Saveli to satisfy your every desire. Free Consultation.
SaveliS
18 E. 55th ST. WI 2-7980

ASK US!
THE NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WELCOMES THE OPPORTUNITY TO ASSIST YOU BY GIVING YOU NAMES, ADDRESSES AND INFORMATION ABOUT OUR ADVERTISERS, EITHER LOCAL, NATIONAL, FINANCIAL, HOTEL OR TRAVEL, SCHOOLS AND CAMPS.
THIS SERVICE IS MAINTAINED THAT WE MAY BETTER SERVE OUR READERS AND OUR ADVERTISERS.
270 MADISON AVE. AT 39TH ST.
TELEPHONE CALEDONIA 5-2706

NEW YORK
DIAMONDS
EMERALDS
RUBIES
SAPPHIRES
In the Latest Fashions
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
Est. 1837
3A MAIDEN LANE
Rector 2-5498

NEW YORK

HATS of fetching beauty
$3.50 to $10
Hotel Astor Chapeaux
Hotel Astor-Times Sq.
NEW YORK

MME.
Francis Dervieux
Maison Francaise
Cleaners and Dyers
New York Branches
2240 Broadway, 80th St. Trafalgar 7-5031
193 Columbus Ave., 69th St. Trafalgar 7-2062
992 Lexington Ave., 72nd St. Rhinelander 4-1103
36-30 No. Broadway Yonkers 4753
16 Second Avenue Pelham 2144
New Jersey Branches
74½ E. Palisades Ave. Englewood 3-0201
9 Columbia Terrace, Edgewater Cliffside 6-0786, 6-0787
Own Plant; Personal Supervision
ESTABLISHED 1892

Dresses Coats Suits
Exceptional opportunity offered Monitor readers to purchase Dresses, Coats and Suits of better grade at less than wholesale prices.
Sample Garments our Specialty
ETLIGHT CORP.
205 West 39th St., New York City
(14th floor) Telephone Pen-6-2385

We "make to fit"; not "to measure"

Make a wish!
What's that?
You *wish* you could wear ready-to-wear? Who said you couldn't?
You used to, but you hate diets? And . . .? Ever heard of our "stouts," "short stouts" and "long stouts"?
We've "fit" down to a science. Our costs are down to a science, too. Our top-notchers this season are—no, not $85 or $75, but $60 and $65—And so sure are we of the quality of our fabrics and tailoring that we say:
"Money back if your tailor can show you finer at *any* price!"
Our windows show a variety of suits grouped as $35 "Good"—$45 and $50 "Better"—$60 and $65 "Best."
Also! Scotch Mist overcoats—$45 to $65 this season. And what beauties they are.
ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at Liberty, Broadway at Warren, Broadway at 13th St.
Broadway at 35th St., NEW YORK CITY, Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
Tremont at Bromfield
Boston, Massachusetts

gently SUPPORTS THE ARCH
$10.50

Clever, isn't it?
we don't mean just the style, the softness of the mat kidskin, or the graceful lines of the genuine Calcutta lizard—you expect these things in good, modern shoes—but we mean, more particularly, the way the shoe itself has been designed to really fit the foot, a feature that is expressive of Menihan Arch-Aid Shoes.
MENIHAN Arch-aid SHOES
Arch-Aid Shoe Shops
38 West 39th St.
48 West 47th St. Men's and Ladies' Shoes
New York City
Brooklyn, 292 Livingston St.
Style Booklet Now Available

U. C. L. A. FACES STANFORD NEXT

Victory for Former Would Give It Tie With Southern California

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Ag.	P.C.
So. Calif.	3	0	0	43	0	1.000
U. C. L. A.	2	0	0	18	7	1.000
Wash. State	2	0	1	14	28	.667
Stanford	1	0	1	27	13	.500
California	1	0	1	9	13	.500
Washington	1	1	1	32	20	.500
Oregon	1	1	1	39	12	.500
Idaho	1	0	2	19	44	.333
Montana	0	0	2	19	45	.000
Oregon State	0	0	3	6	44	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 27—Two games in the championship race occupy attention of Pacific Coast Conference football fans this week-end. Three teams take on minor outside rivalry and three have open dates. It is evident these six teams are looking ahead to big games to come a week hence.

California at Los Angeles, undefeated in six games and showing more scoring power than ever before in its history, receives a visit from the formidable Stanford outfit, which was defeated in a big game last week. U. C. L. A., with two Conference victories, finds itself in an unfamiliar position next to the top of the Conference heap. Stanford will be expected to prove whether the Bruins deserve to stay there.

Washington State, which won its second game in three Conference starts last week and is third in the league, expects to add another win when Montana appears at Pullman, Wash. Southern California, leading the race with three triumphs, has an open date with the traditional California game in the offing. Oregon, with a balanced record, rests in anticipation of the Oregon State annual classic, while Idaho takes time out before its Washington State engagement of Nov. 5.

Outside teams are faced by Washington, receiving Whitman; Oregon State taking on the West Coast Army Friday at Corvallis and California receiving Nevada Saturday.

U. C. L. A. Has Fine Passer

U. C. L. A. romped to a victory, 51 to 0, over California Tech last Saturday. The passes of M. J. Frankovitch '35, quarterback, to R. D. Livesay '35, J. H. Berry '33, halfbacks, and others, are likely to break up any defense against the running game, and then the running game goes good, too. It looks as though Coach W. H. Spaulding had finally lifted the Bruins into real Conference caliber.

After one determined drive that stopped at the six-yard line, Stanford could not get going against Southern California. Here the Trojan line asserted its power and E. W. Caddell '33, Indian halfback, trying for a yard for a first down, was stopped without gain. Last year Stanford defeated U. C. L. A., 12 to 6.

Southern California's Trojans, conquering their most formidable rivals, Stanford's Indians, 13 to 0, again became candidated for national honors. Before a season record crowd of 65,000 the Trojans outtricked and out-played the Indians. The veteran quarterback, O. E. Mohler '33, again led the Southern California attack and touchdowns were scored by F. I. Palmer '34 and Homer Griffith '34, end and halfback, respectively. McNeish, halfback, threw the pass on which Palmer scored, while Griffith smashed through center for the second touchdown. E. F. Smith '33 counted on the second of two place-kick tries.

Washington State won its second victory in three Conference starts at the expense of Oregon State, 7 to 6. J. F. Eubank '33, kicked the after-point that made the difference. The touchdown was made largely through the efforts of G. M. Sander '33 with a 39-yard dash around right end and a pass to Ollie Arbelbide '34, quarterback. S. G. Colburn '34 was sent in to make the touchdown for the Cougars, and shoved the ball the last three yards.

After this splendid showing, in which the Cougars held Oregon State three times within the three-yard zone, Washington State expects to add Montana to its list of vanquished. The Grizzlies were defeated, 19 to 17, by the Montana State Bobcats last week. Montana's touchdown was made by D. R. Hinman '33, halfback, and the point was kicked by W. H. Hilemann '35, quarterback. Washington State defeated Montana, 13 to 0, a year ago.

California, defeating Washington, 7 to 6, showed improvement that puts it back in the race with a balanced record. A. T. Williams '33, new halfback, leading the Bears in a determined second-period attack, put over the touchdown, and threw the pass to A. L. Castro '33, quarterback, which scored the extra point for victory. The Californians face an improved Nevada eleven, which last Saturday defeated the California Aggies, 16 to 0. Last year the Bears defeated Nevada, 25 to 6.

Substitute End Scores

Washington's touchdown against California was made late in the first period, starting in mid-field. Burl Bufkin '35, hit right tackle for three yards and then Arthur Ahonen '35, halfback, tossed a forward pass to William Smith '34, substitute end, who turned it into a 47-yard gain and a touchdown. Paul Sulkosky '35, fullback, tried a place kick that went wide. They face a Whitman team that looks more interesting as a result of its 14-to-0 victory over Pacific. Washington defeated Whitman 77 to 0 last season.

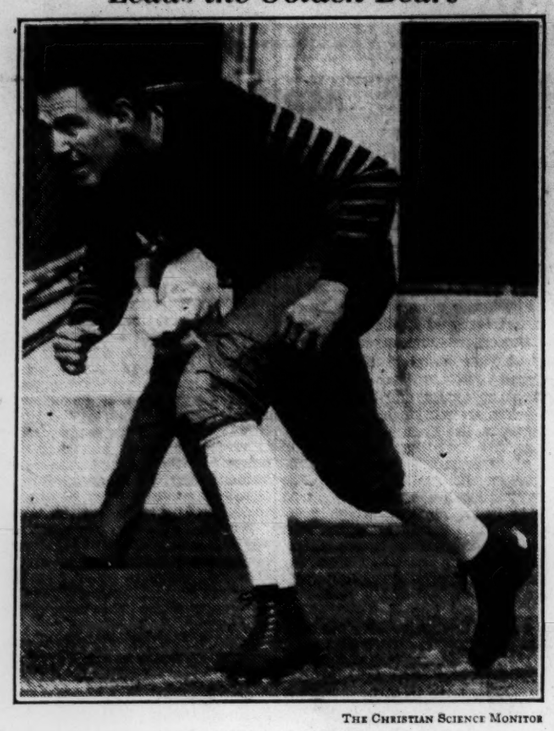
Oregon State played one of its best games against Washington State, being on the offensive most of the time, but it lacked the final drive except in one instance. After the Beavers were held on the seven-yard line for three downs, John Biancone '34, quarterback, skirted left end for the touchdown. This was so late in the game that missing of the after-point proved decisive.

Oregon's Webfeet, on a rain-soaked and slippery gridiron, outdrove and outplunged the Idaho Vandals for a 32-to-0 victory. Oregon was much heavier and the Vandals could not stand their battering attack.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Annapolis 5, Lafayette 1.
Harvard 3, Graduates 1.
Lehigh 10, Stevens Tech 2.
Temple 6, Delaware 0.
Tufts 2, Harvard J. V. 1.
West Point 2, F. & M. 0.

Leads the Golden Bears



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPT. RICHARD C. TOZER '33
University of California Football Team.

LOS INDIOS WIN IN POLO GAME

Qualify to Meet Santa Paula in Argentine Open Tourney

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 27 (AP)—Los Indios polo team defeated the International Santa Ines Four yesterday in the Argentine open polo championships and qualified to meet Santa Paula, the defending champion, in their second match Sunday.

The Santa Ines lineup included Stewart Iglehart, member of the visiting squad from the United States, at back and Stephen (Laddie) Sanford at No. 1.

A peppering rain slowed up the action and aided Los Indios in their mass attack that overcame the superior individual skill of the losers. Smooth team play and the brilliant offensive work of Andres Gazzotti, who played No. 1 for Santa Paula when the Argentines won the United States open title in 1931, turned the tide.

Sanford was high scorer for the losing team with three goals while Iglehart's long drives, which pulled Santa Ines out of trouble several times and started scoring rallies, made him the individual star of the game. Carlos Land of Los Indios led both teams with four goals.

With Sanford and Iglehart on the Santa Ines team were Juan Benitz and Daniel Kearney, both of whom have played in the United States. The winners lined up with Audillo Bonadeo Ayrolo, Land, Gazzotti and Ramon Videla Dorna.

LOS INDIOS	SANTA INES
No. 1—A. B. Ayrolo	Stephen Sanford
2—Carlos Land	Juan Benitz
3—Andres Gazzotti	Daniel Kearney
Back—R. V. Dorna	Stewart Iglehart

Score—Los Indios 8, Santa Ines 7. Goals—Land 4, Dorna 2, Gazzotti, Ayrolo for Los Indios; Sanford 3, Benitz 2, Iglehart, Kearey, for Santa Ines.

CLAPPER ELECTED CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC CITY, Que., Oct. 27—Aubrey V. "Dit" Clapper, Boston Bruin right wing, has been elected captain of the Bruin hockey team for the 1932-33 season. Clapper is beginning his sixth season with the Bruins. Last year George Owen Jr. as captain of the team and the previous year Frederick Hickman was leader. The new captain is 6ft. 2in. in height, weighs 198 pounds and has one of the hardest and most deceptive right-hand shots in hockey.

CROSS ELECTED PRESIDENT

Charles H. Cross of the Unicorn Country Club was elected president of the Massachusetts Golf Association at its annual meeting at the Charles River Country Club, Wednesday afternoon. Benjamin W. Ayer of Worcester and Henry D. Brigham of Pittsfield were elected vice-presidents and Henry A. Wentworth of the Brae Burn Country Club, secretary-treasurer. The executive committee members are J. L. S. Barton, Roger Dowd, Joseph Galvin, Gerald Henderson and Charles E. Mason.

JACK ROACH TO REPORT

DETROIT, Oct. 27 (AP)—Manager Jack Adams of the Detroit Red Wings, National Hockey League team, announced yesterday that John Ross Roach, veteran goalie purchased from the New York Rangers, will report today. A communication from Ross yesterday said that he will be ready to start training upon arrival. Adams also announced that Stan McCabe, a member of the original Detroit Olympics International League team, is on the market and that a deal for him is pending with the Syracuse club.

OREGON STATE TO MEET DETROIT

DETROIT, Oct. 27 (AP)—Oregon State College's football team will stop off en route home from New York to play the University of Detroit on Thanksgiving Day. University of Detroit athletic officials agreed yesterday to the proposal advanced by Paul J. Schissler, Oregon State coach. The Oregon team engages Fordham in New York on Nov. 19 in what was to have been the concluding game of its schedule.

Class A Squash Tennis Under Way

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—Play in the Metropolitan Squash Tennis League, Class A division, got under way last night when six of the seven clubs entered in this competition played off their opening matches, returning Columbia University Club, Yale Club and Princeton Club winners. New York Athletic Club, defending champions, drew a bye.

Columbia U. C. team, which tied N. Y. A. C. for the championship last year and lost in the playoff, yesterday defeated the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club five, 3 matches to 2, at Columbia U. C. Milton Baron, playing No. 1 for Fraternity, scored an upset when he defeated Columbia University Club's Edward M. McLaughlin, third ranking player in the United States, 15—7, 15—5. Baron ranks seventh nationally.

Princeton Club downed the Harvard Club players, 5 to 0, at Princeton Club, while Yale Club won on its home courts, 3 to 2, from Crescent Athletic Hamilton Club. The summary:

COLUMBIA U. C. 3, FRATERNITY S. T. C. 2

Milton Baron, Fraternity, defeated Edward G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., 15—7, 15—5.

Philip T. Moore, Columbia U. C., defeated S. R. Green, Fraternity, 6—15, 15—12, 18—14.

F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia, U. C., defeated R. M. Kirkland, Fraternity, 15—12, 12—15, 17—14.

C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated L. A. Strasser, Fraternity, 15—5, 15—7.

W. H. Coyle Jr., Fraternity, defeated F. V. Brodil, Columbia U. C., 15—9, 7—15 15—11.

YALE CLUB 3, CRESCENT A. H. C. 2

F. Barry Ryan Jr., Yale Club, defeated E. R. Larigan, Crescent, 15—11, 15—9.

W. J. Hall, Crescent, defeated J. S. Becker, Yale Club, 1—15, 15—12, 15—8.

L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, 14—18, 18—17, 15—10.

T. H. Hendrickson, Crescent, defeated J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, 15—12, 15—7.

R. J. Larner, Yale Club, defeated Donald Lawson, Crescent, 15—7, 17—15.

PRINCETON CLUB 5, HARVARD CLUB 0

Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, defeated Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, 15—6, 15—3.

Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, defeated W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, 17—14, 16—14.

C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, defeated R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, 15—12, 9—15, 15—10.

N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, 15—9, 15—4.

H. D. Wood, Princeton Club, defeated J. A. Milgoland, Harvard Club, 15—3, 15—8.

Hockey League To Open Season Nov. 10

The National Hockey League schedule, comprising 48 games for each of the nine teams, has been released by President Frank Calder. The league season will open Nov. 10 with Boston at Toronto, Rangers at Montreal to play Maroons, and Chicago will play at Detroit. Ottawa, the fifth team in the Canadian division, will make its start two days later with Montreal invading, while Canadiens will open their season Nov. 12 at home with the Boston Bruins as opponents. The last games will be played March 23.

Although the league is again divided into two divisions with Boston, Rangers, Detroit and Chicago making up the American section and Canadiens, Toronto, Ottawa, Americans and Montreal making up the Canadian division, the schedule has been arranged so that each team plays an equal number of games with the teams in the other division. Previously the American division teams played more games with teams of their own section and the same among the Canadian division teams. The schedule:

National Hockey League Schedule 1932-1933

	Ottawa	Canadiens	Montreal	Toronto	Americans	Rangers	Boston	Detroit	Chicago
AT OTTAWA		Dec 8 Jan 17 Feb 16	Nov 12 Dec 27 Mar 16	Dec 15 Jan 24 Feb 23	Dec 1 Dec 31 Mar 11	Dec 17 Jan 28 Feb 14	Dec 24 Feb 4	Nov 19 Jan 3 Mar 2	Nov 29 Feb 2 Mar 9
AT CANADIENS	Dec 10 Jan 7 Jan 31		Dec 1 Feb 4 Mar 9	Dec 20 Feb 7 Mar 2	Dec 24 Jan 26 Mar 4	Dec 13 Feb 18 Mar 16	Nov 12 Jan 21 Mar 18	Nov 17 Dec 29 Feb 14	Nov 26 Jan 12 Feb 23
AT MONTREAL	Nov 24 Jan 19 Mar 21	Dec 17 Feb 25 Mar 14		Dec 8 Jan 5 Mar 7	Nov 19 Feb 21 Mar 23	Nov 10 Dec 31 Feb 2	Dec 3 Jan 14 Feb 11	Nov 29 Jan 28 Feb 28	Dec 22 Jan 24 Mar 11
AT TORONTO	Dec 3 Jan 14 Mar 18	Nov 24 Jan 28 Feb 28	Nov 26 Dec 29 Mar 4		Dec 10 Jan 31 Feb 25	Nov 12 Jan 10 Feb 11	Nov 10 Jan 19 Mar 11	Dec 17 Jan 7 Feb 18	Dec 24 Feb 4 Mar 23
AT AMERICANS	Dec 13 Jan 5 Feb 19	Dec 4 Feb 2 Mar 7	Nov 22 Feb 7 Feb 23	Dec 22 Jan 17 Mar 21		Dec 8 Jan 24 Mar 13	Nov 17 Jan 1 Mar 16	Dec 27 Jan 15 Feb 12	Dec 18 Jan 10 Jan 29
AT RANGERS	Dec 29 Feb 9 Mar 14	Dec 6 Jan 19 Mar 23	Dec 25 Jan 22 Mar 19	Nov 20 Jan 3 Feb 16	Dec 15 Jan 8 Feb 5		Dec 11 Jan 12 Mar 5	Dec 20 Jan 31 Mar 9	Nov 24 Jan 26 Feb 21
AT BOSTON	Nov 26 Dec 20 Jan 10 Feb 28	Dec 27 Jan 24 Feb 21	Nov 15 Jan 17 Feb 9	Dec 13 Jan 26 Feb 14	Dec 6 Jan 3 Mar 9	Nov 29 Feb 7 Mar 21		Dec 22 Feb 2 Mar 7	Nov 22 Jan 31 Mar 14
AT DETROIT	Dec 4 Jan 26 Mar 5	Nov 22 Jan 5 Mar 12	Dec 13 Jan 12 Feb 16	Nov 27 Jan 1 Mar 16	Nov 15 Jan 22 Feb 26	Dec 1 Jan 17 Feb 23	Dec 18 Jan 8 Feb 19		Nov 10 Dec 25 Feb 5
AT CHICAGO	Dec 6 Jan 22 Mar 7	Nov 30 Jan 1 Feb 12	Dec 11 Jan 8 Feb 19	Nov 17 Dec 27 Mar 5	Nov 13 Jan 19 Mar 2	Dec 4 Jan 15 Feb 26	Dec 15 Jan 5 Feb 16	Dec 8 Feb 9 Mar 19	

WELSHMEN WIN FROM SCOTSMEN

First Soccer Victory for Wales on Scottish Soil Since 1906

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

EDINBURGH, Scot., Oct. 27—Anticipations were knocked sideways here yesterday when Scotland's National Association football team was beaten by a Welsh side 5 goals to 2. This was the first time that Wales has been successful on Scottish soil in more than a quarter of a century—since 1906 to be exact. The result rather brightens England's prospects of retaining the international championship won convincingly last season, for the Englishmen already have beaten Ireland in the present campaign and it will be a decided reversal of form (judging by yesterday's display) if they fail to beat both Scotland and Wales.

Both countries concerned in yesterday's match called upon distinguished sons now in the service of English League clubs, but it cannot be said that play attained a very high standard. To make the visitors' victory more remarkable they had to play through the whole second half with only 10 men on the field. They atoned for this numerical shortage and for certain deficiencies in skill by charactertistic enthusiasm which spelt continuous trouble for Scotland's defense. Incidentally, the defense was the weakest part of the side that must have been disappointing to Scottish selectors. Briefly the 11 of Scotland's best players had on "off" day simultaneously and the traditional cleverness associated with the name of footballers on this side of the border was seldom revealed.

The Welshmen's first goal was scored obligingly for them by Scotland's left halfback, who was trying to kick the ball clear of his lines, and three more scores were added before half time, one being the result of a shot by O'Callaghan at 30 yards range.

Less than a minute after the change of ends Wales found the net for the fifth time and thereafter Scotland had slightly the better of the game territorially. When 15 minutes of the second period had slipped by, Dewar followed their example and Scotland was credited with its first point, which was increased by one when, 10 minutes later, Duncan cannoned the ball into the net off a goal post. Johns, Welsh goalkeeper, who played remarkably well throughout, did his best to cope with this shot by emerging from the goal mouth and limiting Duncan's angle of shooting as much as possible.

Wales now has beaten Scotland seven times in the series of 53 matches, dating back to 1876. The summary:

WALES	SCOTLAND
Lewis, lw	rw, Crawford
Robbins, il	ir, Alec Thomson
Astley, c	c, Dewar
O'Callaghan, ir	il, James
Phillips, rw	lw, Duncan
Richards, lhb	rhb, Wales
Griffiths, chb	chb, Johnstone
Keenor, rhb	lhb, John Thomson
Ellis, lb	rb, Gray
Williams, rb	lb, Blair
Johns, g	g, McLaren

Score—Wales 5, Scotland 2. Scorers—Astley 2, O'Callaghan 2, John Thomson (through own goal) for Wales; Duncan, Dewar for Scotland. Time—Two 45m. periods.

PRINCETON'S POLO TEAMS PRACTICING

PRINCETON, N. J. Oct. 27 (AP)—Princeton University's varsity and freshman polo teams began practice under the coaching of Lieut. Thomas F. Keefe in the R. O. T. C. riding hall yesterday in preparation for the coming season of indoor contests.

Among last year's veterans who reported to Lieutenant Keefe were Raymond C. Firestone '33 of Akron, Ohio, captain; Mahlon S. Kemmerer '34 of New York, Richard S. Waterhouse '33 of Honolulu, Hawaii, and Walter F. Thomas '34 of Baldwin, N. Y. Richard L. Freeman '35 and William H. Sullivan '35 of last year's freshman team are expected to supplement the veterans. The schedule:

Feb. 11—Varsity vs. Penna Military College at Chester; J. V. vs. P. M. C. J. V. at Chester; 17—Freshmen vs. Hun School at Princeton; 18—Varsity vs. Yale at New Haven; 22—Varsity vs. P. M. C. at Princeton, J. V. vs. P. M. C. J. V. at Princeton; 24—Freshmen vs. Lawrenceville at Lawrenceville; 25—Varsity vs. Harvard at Princeton; J. V. vs. Yale J. V. at New Haven.

WISCONSIN'S 'BIG TEN' GAMES

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 27 (AP)—The University of Wisconsin football schedule for 1933, so far as "Big Ten" Conference games are concerned, was announced recently. Only two Conference contests will be played at home, Purdue on Oct. 28 and Ohio State on Nov. 18. The schedule follows: Oct. 14—At Illinois; 21—At Iowa; 28—Purdue. Nov. 4—At Chicago; 18—Ohio State; 25—At Minnesota.

BLACK HAWKS SELL TWO

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 27 (AP)—Pat Shea and Norman Locking have been purchased from the Chicago Black Hawks, Manager Kay Iverson of the newly organized St. Paul American Hockey Association Club announced today. Shea plays defense and Locking left wing. Iverson said he had signed Sam Timmins, a goaler. Timmins, who has played with Winnipeg, St. Louis and Minneapolis, tried out with the New York Americans this year.

Texas Stops Rice In the Southwest

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL

	Games Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Ag.	P.C.
Tex. Christian.	2	0	0	51	13	1.000
Texas	1	0	0	18	6	1.000
Rice	1	0	1	19	18	.500
Arkansas	1	0	1	32	40	.500
Baylor	0	1	1	6	20	.250
Texas A. & M.	0	1	1	0	17	.250
So. Methodist	0	0	1	0	13	.000

Tie games count half a game won and half a game lost.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 27—Rice Institute was stopped abruptly in its championship drive in the Southwest Conference Saturday when University of Texas, after meeting with two defeats at the hands of the Owls for the past two years, overcame the "jinx" and crushed the Institute, 18 to 6. Texas Christian remains in undisputed position of first place after the defeat of Rice. With Texas' victory over Rice, no Southwest team is without a defeat or a tie game against its record in total season games.

It was largely due to the brilliant off-tackle runs and return of punts by B. E. Hilliard, 160-pound Texas halfback, that the Longhorns gained victory over Rice. Hilliard scored two of the three touchdowns and accounted for most of the yardage gained during the day. His brilliant play as safety man kept the 20,000 fans—one of the largest crowds to witness a football game in Houston—on their feet throughout the contest.

Texas' victory was important for two reasons: It establishes the Longhorns as the favorite in the current race, and it indicates that the Southwest winner will probably be determined after the Texas-Texas Christian game Nov. 11, and the Rice-Texas Christian game Nov. 19. However, the four other Conference elevens are sufficiently strong to be dangerous at all times.

Baylor and Texas A. & M. played a scoreless tie in the only other Conference game. Each team was in scoring position several times, but the good play of both lines kept the elevens from scoring.

Centenary made it two straight victories over Southwest Conference elevens by defeating Southern Methodist, 18 to 7. The Centenary team had previously defeated Texas, 13 to 6.

Texas Christian had little difficulty in beating Austin. The Horned Frogs scored 10 touchdowns at will to win, 68 to 0. Reserve backs played an important part in the Christian victory.

Two passes in the early first quarter, which resulted in touchdowns, game Louisiana State a 14-to-0 victory over Arkansas in a non-Conference contest. It was the second defeat of the season for the Razorbacks.

The two Southwest leaders will see action this week-end against Conference foes. Southern Methodist will play Texas at Austin and Texas Christian meets Baylor at Fort Worth. The Longhorns and the Horned Frogs will enter the frays as the favorites. Rice Institute will battle Creighton in an intersectional contest in Houston, and Texas A. & M. will attempt to stop Centenary's string of wins over Southwest Conference elevens at Shreveport.

By scoring two touchdowns in his team's 68-to-10 victory over Austin, "Red" Oliver '33, Texas Christian halfback, replaced E. A. Koy '33, Texas fullback, as the leader in the Southwest individual scoring race. Oliver has a total of 48 points. Koy is second in line with 42 points, and his teammate, B. E. Hilliard '35, is in third place with 37 points.

MAYPOLE WINS OUTBOARD TITLE

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Jack Maypole, 15-year-old youngster from River Forest, Ill., has won the national outboard motorboat championship and will receive the Townsend medal, emblematic of the title, at the annual national motorboat show here in January. Maypole scored 11,703 points during the 1932 season, according to a compilation by the American Power Boat and National Outboard Associations. The compilation covered all outboard regattas sanctioned by the A. P. B. A. and the N. O. A. between May 1 and Oct. 31.

POST REPLACES IGLEHART

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 27 (AP)—Billy Post, former Princeton University player, has replaced Stewart B. Inglehart, formerly of Yale University, on the all-America four which will play in the Argentine open polo tournament under the name of the Meadow Brook Club. The final lineup of the team, which will make its first appearance in the play Saturday, will find Michael Phipps at No. 1, Winston F. C. Guest at No. 2, Elmer Boeseke at No. 3 and Post, back.

SEATTLE SIGNS COLLEGE STAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 27—LaMar H. Gaw of Seattle, former baseball star at the University of Washington, has signed a contract with the Seattle club of the Pacific Coast League, it was learned here recently. Gaw graduated from Washington in 1931.

MOHLER OUT FOR SEASON

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 27 (AP)—Orville E. Mohler '33, one of the greatest quarterbacks the University of Southern California has ever had, will be on the sidelines for the remainder of the season, it was made known here recently. A mishap sustained earlier in the season has caused the star's retirement.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 26—Hercules Powder Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $538,587 after depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with $1,087,886 in the like 1931 period. For the quarter ended Sept. 30 net profit was $238,371, compared with $351,783 in the September quarter of 1931.

QUEBEC AND CUBS TIE

QUEBEC, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Quebec Beavers of the Eastern Canada Hockey Association and the Boston Cubs of the Canadian-American League played a 1-to-1 tie in an exhibition game last night. Brink scored for Quebec in the second period and Benson tallied for Boston two minutes before the end of the third.

DARTMOUTH FRESHMAN ELECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 27—John Joseph Kenny of Hartford, Conn., has been elected captain of the Dartmouth College freshman football team. Kenny, who prepared at Hartford High School and Vermont Academy, plays fullback, where he starred in the Green's first games.

BREAKS SPEEDBOAT RECORD

GARDONE RIVIERA, Italy, Oct. 27 (AP)—Count Theo Rossi di Montelera of Italy broke the world's record for speedboats of the 1½-liter class yesterday, speeding over Lake Gardone at the rate of 88.231 kilometers an hour (54.824 miles per hour). The former record of 84.07 kilometers per hour was held by the American driver Snoddy.

AMERICANS SECURE WASNIE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—New York Americans have secured Nick Wasnie, right wing of Canadiens the past three years, on a loan basis for this season. Negotiations may be completed later whereby Wasnie will become the outright property of Americans.

BROWNS SELL TWO PLAYERS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 27 (AP)—Sale of Eddie Grimes, third baseman, and Larry Bettencourt, outfielder and infielder, to Milwaukee of the American Association has been announced by the St. Louis Browns.

Martial Rule Halted in Cuba During Congressional Elections

Washington Refuses to Intervene Under Platt Amendment Despite Charges of Violence Incident to Machado Régime

WEEKLY LATIN-AMERICAN ARTICLE

By GEO. HOWLAND COX
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—Cuba goes to the polls Nov. 1 for the election of members to Congress and to choose provincial and municipal officers. The constitutional guarantees, revoked some time ago when martial law was ordered in certain sections of the island, have been restored by President Machado. Under the electoral code elections are forbidden while guarantees are suspended. It is understood that martial law will be resumed immediately following the counting of votes.

Meanwhile, what of the conditions on that aptly termed "Forgotten Isle" lost sight of in the general world-wide upheaval? What about the reports carried away from the island by visiting Americans? These reports describe Cuba as a nation of "hungry and desperate people waiting only for that hour when a revolution shall rise to sweep forever from power Gerardo Machado, President of the Republic."

That the Cuban President is fighting for what he believes are the best interests of his country few persons honestly doubt. That political leaders of the opposition are under arrest, hiding in foreign legations in Havana, or in full flight abroad, no one questions. But that Cuba is dominated by an "illegal Government supported and financed by influences in Washington" does not strike home to the impartial investigator. This latter charge is somewhat freely circulated by persons earnestly interested in the welfare of the Cuban people.

Hands-Off Policy Declared

The Department of State is answering all such charges by declaring a policy of absolute hands-off during the present disturbances and by firmly insisting that it has no share in the support of the Machado régime the American Government points out that it cannot properly intervene on one side or the other. Automatic recognition of Latin-American governments, elected through lawful means, has been a Washington policy since June, 1923, when it gave moral support to a general treaty of peace and amity signed by five Central American republics not to acknowledge governments coming into power through a "coup d'etat or revolution against a recognized government."

However, the legal side of the issue is not what the American nation wants to know. More particularly it asks: Why are wholesale murders permitted in Cuba when the United States under the Platt Amendment might intervene and protect life and property and individual liberty? Briefly the answer is—because Cuba has a constitutional Government operating and able to protect itself, and American lives and property are not threatened. It is not a wholly satisfactory reply, but the Cuban-American relations since 1901, when the widely argued Platt Amendment was adopted by the United States Senate, rather substantiate it.

Three Questions Asked

June 12 of that year, the American Secretary of State, Mr. Elihu Root, advised a Cuban Constitutional Convention that "the clause permitting intervention will be used only for the protection of Cuba against foreign attack, or when a veritable state of anarchy exists within the Republic." Five years later such a condition, namely anarchy, existed and President Roosevelt established a Provisional Government lasting until 1908.

The fixed and apparently unalterable purpose of the United States under the present dissension is to hold to the recognition of a government just so long as it functions and maintains order. This the Machado régime has done; at least, it has functioned, and continues to do so.

And so three questions present themselves:

1—Are American lives and property in jeopardy?

2—Are conditions so bad that the Cuban Government cannot handle them?

3—Is there an organized movement representing a majority of the Cubans demanding a new President?

The answer, if reports from persons—Americans, Cubans and other foreigners may be accepted, is—no.

From one end of the island to the other Americans may travel safely, while their property remains unmolested. No organized movement against President Machado exists, for revolts so far have been uprisings of groups seeking power rather than adding to the welfare of the island. This latter charge is made by none other than people sympathetic with the Cuban's desire for complete political freedom.

Economics and Politics Linked

Therefore, is it fair to ask whether or not the real trouble in Cuba is not economic rather than political? So much has been written on the tariff issue that sometimes separating politics and things economic is not so easy. However, sugar, tariff, and the trade slump have gone hand in hand so long that the straight economic side of the trouble has been shoved into the background.

To many conversant with the situation Cuba's economic stability lies primarily in a diversification of crops. What such crops might be does not matter at the moment. Sugar can no longer be the island's principal source of revenue for the tariff rates on that commodity are not likely to be lowered by the United States, because should that step be taken sugar growers in Hawaii, Louisiana and the middle West would have to "close up shop."

Latin-Americans ask to be left alone and to manage their own internal problems. Cuba asks the same thing, except that a sizable section of its people qualifies the request with a suggestion that Washington withdraw its support from President Machado. That is something the United States Government will not do if the attitude of the Department of State is correctly interpreted.

Hockey News From Training Camps

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—The world champion Toronto Maple Leafs, sharpening their eyes at Kingston, Ont., for the coming National Hockey League season, are developing a new "kid" line to relieve their famous young forwards who brought them the Stanley Cup last winter.

Bill Thoms, smart ex-Marlboro center, Bob Gracie and Charlie Sands, former Port Arthur amateur, have been working well together in practice. Their average age is 22.

Clint Benedict, for the greater part of 18 years one of the finest goal tenders of hockey, may come back to the ice wars if his new glasses and mask prove as successful as a first test indicates.

"Benny" quit active hockey for a referee's job last fall. He may sign on with the Maroons again, it was indicated yesterday.

The famous Cook-Boucher front line of the New York Rangers will be broken up if negotiations now in progress with the Ottawa Senators culminates in a trade for Boucher. Frank has been a holdout on the Rangers and yesterday word came from Ottawa that the Senators had offered Col. John S. Hammond a considerable sum of cash and a player for his contract. The Rangers admitted such a deal was on the fire.

Two former Canadian Olympic stars are featuring the practice drills of the Montreal Maroons, Hack Simpson, hard-hitting defense man and Hugh Plaxton, a wing.

Marty Burke and Aurel Joliat are the only two veteran members of the Montreal Canadiens not yet signed and they are expected to send in their contracts and report for training soon. Their differences with the club are said to be slight.

Emil Hansen, star defenseman with the Tulsa Oilers of the American League last season, has reported to the Detroit Red Wings, the new name selected by Manager Jack Adams to replace the old nickname of Falcons. Hansen is expected to win a regular place with the team.

"Bullet Joe" Simpson, new manager of the Americans, announced yesterday that all the "Amerks" had signed their contract. He has 15 players in camp with Roy Worters as goalkeeper; Dutton, Brydge, Ayres and Dutkowski for defense, and Himes, McVeigh, Martin, Convey, Sheppard, Wasnie, Filmore, Thorsteinssen, Keating and Patterson for the first line. Several hundred hockey fans have turned out daily for the team's workouts at Oshawa, Ont.

SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Special Purchase Sale
SUITS and OVERCOATS
$17.45
Peck-Vinney Co.
320 S. SALINA STREET

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Arch Preserver Shoes for Men and Women ... $8.50 to $10.50
Enna Jettick Shoes for Women ... $4.40 and $5.00
Stetson Shoes for Men and Women ... $10.00
Peck Sta-Smooth Shoes for Men $7.50
Children's, Misses' and Boys' Shoes ... $1.50 to $5.00
Whittemore's Polishes for all shoes
Women's Hose ... 59c to $2.00
Men's Hose ... 35c to $1.50
Children's Hose ... 25c to $1.00
Park-Brannock Co.
321 SOUTH SALINA STREET

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
BUY Walk-Over SHOES at 429 S. SALINA STREET
Walk-Over

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
"The Friendly Store"
The strongest Guarantee with every purchase—"Satisfaction or your Money Back."

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Shop at Dey's
And discover the Newest in Fashions
Dey Brothers & Co.
Salina, Jefferson and Warren Streets

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
FROM OUR FARMS TO YOU PASTEURIZED CLARIFIED
Milk—Cream
Buttermilk
Cottage Cheese
Butter
ONONDAGA MILK PRODUCERS CO-OPERATIVE ASSN., INC.
310 Burnet Ave. Phone 2-0103

ROCHESTER

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
E. J. Scheer
Incorporated
Jewelers
Diamonds Jewelry
Longines Watches Novelties
Scheerton Mountings
Gorham Silver Clocks
Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing
259 Main St. E. Opp. Sibley's

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
HOWE & ROGERS
"Rochester's One Outstanding Home Furnishings Store"
85 Clinton Ave. S.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
McCurdy and Company
Humming Bird Stockings $1
STREET FLOOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Halloween Costumes and Favors
Party favors, lanterns and costumes . . . all the things you will need for a good Halloween party . . . are gathered in our special Halloween Sections at
AISLE F, MAIN FLOOR AND TOYLAND, FOURTH FLOOR
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
The Famous Super-Durable
MT. ROCK FLEECE OVERCOATS
This Season $35
McFARLIN'S
195 Main Street East

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
DYERS Beck DRY CLEANERS
INCORPORATED
"The Finest Cleaning and Dyeing"
CALL CULVER 150
Stores 360 EAST AVENUE, 360 PARK AVENUE
Works 24-26 LEIGHTON AVE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
A Famous

THE HOME FORUM

Without Rehearsal

If Dion Boucicault had been there to direct it, our last day in Peru could scarcely have been more in the melodramatic tradition. True, our objective was neither the saving of a distressed heroine nor our own escape from a villainous plot, but it seemed to us quite as important. We wanted to get home. For weeks we had been imagining ourselves peering through a smoke screen at the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor; and we had sentimentally endowed her with a beauty and a desirability no mere sculptor could create. Yes, when the curtain went up on our little performance, there was plenty of motivation to carry it along. And as for complications in the plot that followed—well, here is the story.

* * *

The Man of the Family came back a day early from Bolivia. But for that we should have taken the ship we had planned, leaving a week later. But we had been waiting for six weeks in Peru, at Lima; and we were more than ready to begin the trip home. So it was that we persuaded the Man of the Family, when he arrived unexpectedly at the hotel, early in the morning, that it would be quite possible for us to take a ship which was leaving Callao, the port of Lima, that very day, shortly after noon. It was a small Chilean steamship going to Panama; our passports could be quickly viséd; packing was but a brief task.

Confronted thus by invincible feminine arguments, a man can only yield. There followed two hours or so of hurried preparation—a brief trip to the Consulate, the locking of trunks, and inquiries which revealed that the ship had accommodations, but that at this late date we should have to make arrangements directly with the purser. We had, then, only to reach Callao before the hour of sailing!

Once in the street, promptly we met our first obstacle. There was, it seemed, an election in progress, which, to our startled Anglo-Saxon eyes, looked more like a revolution. The streets were filled with shouting crowds; impressively uniformed officers picked their way over the cobbles on horseback. No cab was in sight. The Man of the Family had to walk some blocks before he found one. It was a sleepy-looking carriage, with a sleepier driver, who took us to the tram which was at that time the speediest transportation between Lima and Callao. Our progress through the agitated citizens was maddeningly slow, but we reached our destination in good time.

* * *

We were apparently the only persons willing to leave Lima's excitement; for, when we started, the tram was empty of other passengers. Halfway to Callao, however, it was invaded by a crowd of workmen who had been making some repairs to the road. They all came in and found seats, but the tram did not start again; and presently it became evident that there was something distinctly wrong. Two or three of the passengers were arguing with the conductor in violent Spanish; and before long the others joined in, until the little tram fairly rocked with the uproar. As the minutes dragged on we became uneasy and tried desperately, with our small grasp of Spanish, to learn what it was all about. As nearly as we could discover, the workmen refused to pay fares, insisting that they were employees of the company; and the conductor objected that he had no orders to exempt them. It was a deadlock, apparently, for the conductor would not start the tram and the passengers would neither get off nor pay their fares. For nearly half an hour the battle raged, as we thought despairingly of our ship in the harbor at Callao.

Finally the Man of the Family made his way to the front of the car, and in faulty Spanish indicated that he was in a great hurry, and that he would gladly pay the fares in question if the tram would continue on its way. This roused a sudden storm of angry protest from the workmen, who seemed to think it was just like an Americano—concerned always with the money. It was not the money, they shouted; it was with them a conviction, and they would not have their fares paid. The foreigner would do well to mind his own business. The Man of the Family, however, having hurled himself into the quarrel, felt bound to persist. There followed a session of arguments and attempts at reconciliation. At last the conductor agreed grudgingly to go on, and report to a superior upon reaching Callao. With a series of startled jerks, the tram again took up its progress. We looked at each other bleakly, but with a persistent spark of hope. Provided there were no further delays, we might still get to the ship on time.

* * *

In haste, we left our cab at the docks, and looked out to sea where the Chilean ship rode still at anchor, with a circle of busy tugs about her. The only remaining bit of business concerned our luggage. There were two trunks which had been left here since our first arrival, so the Man of the Family made his way to the building where baggage was stored. To his astonishment, the entire storage department was securely locked up and, upon inquiry, we were informed laconically that the person in charge had gone to lunch. It was thought he might be back within the hour. Within the hour! Our ship would be gone by then. Was it possible no one had been left in charge of the baggage? Only Señor, who was out to lunch, and the keys were with him. Was it known where he had his lunch? Two or three young men knew the places he generally favored; he might be at any one of them. They were dispatched on the run to the restaurants in question, while we set about procuring a launch for our luggage and ourselves. We were still hopeful, you see. And the baggage man was brought back from a nearby restaurant, marveling at our so great haste. We hoped to leave on the Chilean ship that was so soon to sail? Americanos! How was it possible? Never mind, we told him; only have our trunk sent out.

Triumphantly we climbed into the launch. It pushed its way through the clusters of rowboats and other small craft, pushed a path through the churned and cloudy water. We arrived at *our* boat. (Surely, now, the possessive was justified. Victory was so near). The gangplank was still down, and we made our way up the side of the ship, to be greeted by a surprised and questioning, not to say a suspicious, officer. No interpreter being at hand, with some stumbling the Man of the Family explained matters in Spanish. Followed a conference with the purser, and then, with the stage perfectly set for a swift and happy dénouement—another stumblingblock. Here, the dramatist would say, was conflict; with suspense to follow.

* * *

The Man of the Family had not had his Bolivian money changed, and, amazingly, the purser would not accept it. Peruvian money, Chilean money, American money, yes. But Bolivian money for the passage of Americans on a Chilean vessel from Peru to Panama? No! We all looked so woebegone that the purser and the officer were touched. They suggested that the Man of the Family go ashore with all speed and get his money changed, leaving us and the luggage on board. He could be back in twenty minutes, and the ship would not sail until then. The purser would see the captain. It could be arranged to give us the necessary extra few minutes beyond the imminent sailing time. If the Man of the Family did not return on time, we would be dispatched bag and baggage back to shore. It was all arranged.

The end of the exciting little comedy had its share of thrills. For the launch bearing the Man of the Family and the money was an interminable time coming; the twenty minutes elapsed, while we watched breathlessly from the railing and officers and passengers stood by reassuringly. Whistles began to blow; the single launch that was being kept for us waited at the lowered gangplank. The purser approached us with a solemn look on his face, some men stood ready to pull up the gangplank; and at that precise moment, the one approved by every creator of melodrama and farce, we saw the Man of the Family standing up in his launch, clinging to the side, racing toward us across the water.

There was rejoicing at the gangplank, and a hubbub of congratulation as a knot of passengers who had been interested spectators of our maneuvers saw us conducted to our staterooms. There were more whistles, and the gangplank came up; the space of tossing water between our ship and the two launches widened slowly. Ahead was the open sea, and Panama, and home! And, as our script would surely have said had we had one—Quick Curtain.

A. L. C.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign
14 pages 3c 24 to 30 pages 6c
16 to 22 pages 4½c 32 pages 7½c
Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

United States
14 pages 2c 24 to 30 pages 4c
16 to 22 pages 3c 32 pages 5c

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1231-1267 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 42/8 Vienna III
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York 270 Madison Avenue
Detroit ..3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago ..... 1058 McCormick Bldg.
Miami ..... 1229 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis. 1728 Rwy. Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City 405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.
San Francisco 625 Market Street
Los Angeles 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 824 Skinner Bldg.
London ..... 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris ..... 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin ..... Unter den Linden 59A
Florence ..... Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Garden Above the River

The garden spread, like a gay quilt, on the lap of the hills. When sudden gusts seized it in breezy weather, it looked like a flowery mat being roughly shaken. So steep was the pitch of the hill behind it, that a rowan tree pushed its branches over the high containing wall and, as the seasons waxed and waned, drooped creamy blossoms or lacquered-red berries over the gray stone.

There were days when the garden drowsed in the sun or leaped glittering to life when rapier sun-shafts pricked the rain-drenched foliage. Other days there were when mist swept from the hills and the garden lay morose and chilly, muffled in clammy gray gauze that left it muted and motionless. In startling contrast, from the river below, the bellow of foghorns ripped the silence and trailed, echoing, into remoteness, as steamers nosed cautiously down the fairway.

All day long, from the hour the birds burst into song, the garden was a scene of activity. The first comer was a small person in a blue overall in search of lettuce leaves for a tame rabbit. The gardener's lad went whistling about his work, his boyish figure stooping over the borders. Later the stout, comfortable cook would bustle into the garden, pluck a few sprigs of parsley and be gone again. In gusty weather she looked like a yacht under sail, her white apron billowing out and tugging at her waist like a captive balloon, her hand clutching at the cap that threatened to whisk away and join the skimming sea gulls. Basket on arm, the gardener would plod heavily round the paths and stand reflectively eyeing his vegetables. Suddenly he would shout out wrathfully: "Come oot o' there! Come oot o' there!" (with rising indignation). "Dae ye hear me? Come oot the beans!" And two small figures suddenly ducked, crept stealthily to the end of the bean row and darted for cover under the rank spreading leaves of a neighboring rhubarb bed.

As the sun rose higher, the ladies would issue from the house, crisp as flowers in their cool dresses, and saunter over the lawns. Their goal invariably was the summer-house, before which they would plant their chairs, settle a table and get out their sewing. From where they sat they could look down, beyond the garden, over the river with the boats coming and going on it. Graceful pleasure steamers slipped along, a feather of smoke ruffling from their funnels. Stockily built cargo boats, with derricks that looked like skeletons of derelict umbrellas, thumped noisily with screws half out of the water, or an ocean leviathan was towed slowly down the river, tugs fore and aft to keep her in the stream. Beyond the river rose the hills, wooded on the lower slopes and bursting into heather and rocks as their flanks thrust skyward.

The river itself gleamed and eddied and spread. When the tide turned, the ebb greedily sucked the water back into the distant sea, leaving no more than the deep water channel, charted with brightly painted buoys that looked like gigantic rhubarb pots. At slack water the oozy mud lay exposed and ducks waddled quacking over it and guzzled their bills with relish into the slime. But when the tide was full, the river seemed to float in silver radiance and gather to its bosom the village population. Row boats, canoes and tiny yachts pushed out from the shore, and intrepid youngsters rowed vigorously out to catch the waves from a passing steamer.

Evening brought to the garden a muted peace, although the zoom of the bees still hovered about the fuchsia hedges. Fragrance of mignonette, pinks and old-fashioned roses filled the air and mingled with the acrid smell of currant bushes. In splendor the sun set behind the distant hills. Long shafts of light rippled on the river with waves of gold and threw fantastic shadows on the land. Twilight, bleak as dawn but without its tender expectancy, faded and drained the last color from the flower beds. The garden was deserted now: still as glass. Not a bird moved. Bats flitted with tiny squeaks and in the depths of sky-immensity a crystal star glimmered.

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Waiting for the Run: From a Linoleum Block Print by Charles W. E. Morris

AMID the clangor of a great train yard, with its endless lines of gleaming rails, three giant locomotives, clouds of steam billowing from the cylinders and a pall of black smoke pouring from their squat smokestacks, stand waiting. They have an air of suppressed power, like hounds straining at the leash, impatient for the signal to start them on their way to a destination which lies halfway across the continent.

Now and then they snort contemptuously at the fussy little yard engines engaged in switching operations, as if deriding them on their menial tasks, for these giants are the élite of their clan. They are the motivating power for three sections of one of the crack cross-country fliers, with a proud record for arriving on time. Blue overalled engineers and firemen lean from the cabs and chat with the yardmen and one veteran engineer, having removed his gauntlets, checks his watch with the yardmaster even as the rearmost engine of the mighty trio receives its signal and backs into the train shed, where its string of coaches are waiting. With only momentary pause, it is followed by the others. There is a dull clang of automatic couplings, a brief pause while air hose connections are made, a last-minute bustle of porters and passengers boarding the train; then a brisk "all aboard," a signal from the conductor. With a clanging bell and a surge of steam, the great driving wheels begin to revolve. The first section has commenced its run.

A Youthful Man-of-the-World

It is fortunate that public life called this man-of-the-world from Paris for a while. His friend Francis Dana had been appointed Commissioner to the Court of St. Petersburg, with instructions to solicit for America the sympathy and the friendship of Catherine the Great. And as Mr. Dana's diplomatic secretary the fourteen years old Adams went along.

He was to act as interpreter between his superior and the French Ambassador, through whom negotiations, if any, would be conducted. For like the little Nantoise, Louisa, Johnny had acquired a perfect knowledge of the French language. Moreover, he had picked up on his travels a mastery of Spanish and of Dutch. So we find him an honored guest at the dinner table of Marquis de Vérac, the Minister from the French Court. We see him strolling by the winding Neva river, and surveying the Summer and Winter palaces of the great Catherine, which marked the peak of the seasonal splendors of the Russian capital.

For fourteen months the boy resided in St. Petersburg. The mission did not meet with success; but Johnny saw strange things, and wrote of them to his father and to his mother. He wrote of the Berlin of Frederick the Great, which they had visited in passing; of Dantzig, of Königsberg and Riga. His trained young mind noted the plight of Russian farmers, studied the history of Russian towns. . . .

He left Mr. Dana in October, but did not reach his destination at The Hague where he meant to continue his studies, until April. This was partly due to bad roads and rigorous weather, and partly to another fact. Young Mr. Adams, aged fifteen, had taken it upon himself to look into the prospects of future trade between Sweden and Denmark and his own country.

Well furnished by Mr. Dana with letters and credentials, he started his journey in company with an Italian gentleman, Count Greco. Together they traveled, considerably impeded by ice and snow and rough weather, as far as Stockholm. It took them six weeks. Here they parted; Johnny remained alone for another six weeks in the capital of Sweden.

That he made the most of his stay is evident from his report, duly and tersely transmitted to his father, and bearing all the earmarks of a quickening mind and an increasingly sound judgment. . . .

Almost fifty years later, a more familiar John Quincy Adams remembered this springtime of his youth:

"There is a character of romantic wildness about the memory of my travels in Europe from 1778 to 1785, which gives it a tinge as if it was the recollection of something in another world."—From "Mr. & Mrs. John Quincy Adams, An Adventure in Patriotism," by DOROTHIE BOBBE.

Fondamento Rielo

(Venice)

Tiled roofs of Fondamento Rielo
possess
The jeweled coloring and charm that
seem to say:
"We make it lovely here. We deck
the street.
We tint the crystal ripples in the
bay."

While slender boats down on the
glittering sea
Half blur their lines in shadows lest
they mar
The semi-mirrored beauty of a scene
As tremulously lovely as a star.

So seems this bit of Venice when
beheld:
But when the place remembered
softly floats
Before the mind, dimmed are the
vaunting roofs
While etched in gleaming silver are
the boats.

EVANTHA CALDWELL.

Sormontare gli Ostacoli

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

IN UNA foresta alpestre, attraverso la quale serpeggia un sentiero che conduce alla vetta, due alpinisti osservarono un albero di sviluppo notevole la cima del quale si innalzava, fra le cime di altri alberi alti, nella luce del sole. Il tronco di questo albero riposava sopra un grandissimo masso, e le radici, sparse in ogni lato della roccia, avevano raggiunto il suolo dove trovarono il loro necessario ancoraggio e sostentamento. La roccia, che al principio dello sviluppo dell'albero era sembrata un ostacolo grande ed irremovibile, ora, legata fermamente, fu utilizzata come base per l'albero. Pieni di ammirazione per la persistenza, la forza ed il successo dell'albero nell'adempiere la sua missione, gli alpinisti continuarono il loro cammino sul sentiero, e ben presto notarono con grande interesse che questa disfatta di ciò che sembrava essere un grande impedimento non era propria dell'albero osservato per primo, ma che il sormontare di simili ostacoli era stato effettuato da molti altri alberi sull'erta rocciosa.

Nella foresta era stata in tal modo presentata una significativa illustrazione dell'esperienza umana nella quale spesso sforzo retto persistente deve essere esercitato per toglier di mezzo quello che sembra essere un ostacolo o nel caso di uno che può sembrare irremovibile, per sormontarlo e così debellare il senso di impedimento, trasformando l'esperienza in un gradino verso sviluppo spirituale inevitabile. Molti dei lavoratori del mondo hanno coraggiosamente fatto fronte ad ostacoli e per mezzo del loro sforzo paziente per superarli hanno contribuito molto a promuovere il progresso dell'umanità.

La Scienza Cristiana insegna ai suoi aderenti come meglio sormontare gli ostacoli. Lo fa coll'aiutare gli uomini a comprendere la natura irreale degli ostacoli da superarsi, ed il potere spirituale che soltanto può dissiparli. Cristo Gesù, il nostro grande Esemplare, sormontò con tanto successo la resistenza che ostacolava il suo progresso, che dimostrò che egli comprendeva ed era capace di provare i fatti fondamentali dell'essere, cioè l'onnipotenza di Dio e la perfezione dell'uomo spirituale nella simiglianza di Dio. E nel dimostrare queste verità egli provò la falsità o l'irrealtà di tutto ciò che fa opposizione all'armonia spirituale. Per superare con successo qualsiasi ostacolo possa apparire bisogna seguire nella via che Gesù rivelò; bisogna riconoscere la supremazia del bene spirituale e l'irrealtà dell'opposizione materiale al bene. Mary Baker Eddy ha resa chiara la natura della resistenza materiale dove dice a pagina 309 di "Miscellaneous Writings": "Falsità corporee includono tutti gli ostacoli alla salute, alla santità, ed al cielo".

Col cominciare a comprendere la falsità della resistenza che pretenderebbe ostruire il nostro progresso, sentiamo meno risentimento verso l'ostacolo e più interesse nel cercare di comprendere e di applicare l'infallibile Scienza della Mente. Apprezziamo meglio le coraggiose parole di Paolo, quel vero seguace del Cristo: "Io mi diletto in debolezze, in ingiurie, in necessità, in persecuzioni, in distrette per Cristo; perciocchè, quando io sono debole, allora son forte". Commentando su queste parole dell'apostolo Mrs. Eddy dice (Miscellaneous Writings, pag. 200): "La santa calma della speranza ben provata di Paolo non incontrò ostacolo o circostanze superiori al trionfo di una fede ragionevole nell'onnipotenza del bene inerente al suo divino Principio, Dio".

Ognuno, nel proseguire nella sua missione individuale di dimostrare nella vita quotidiana la supremazia del bene, deve far fronte e sormontare qualsiasi ostacolo possa apparire. Come ogni albero nella foresta deve piantare le proprie radici fermamente nel suolo, per poter innalzare la sua cima nella luce del sole, così ogni individuo deve far fronte alle esigenze del suo proprio sviluppo. Se una persona si venisse a trovare di fronte ad ostacoli apparentemente irremovibili, circostanze, disarmonie od opposizioni invincibili, come l'albero che circondò il masso colle sue radici per spingerle nel suolo, annullando così il potere apparente della roccia di ostacolare il suo sviluppo, essa può in siffatto modo attorniare ogni condizione difficile con coraggio, pazienza, tolleranza e saggezza, che i suoi pensieri saranno fermamente radicati nell'amore e lo scopo della sua vita sarà innalzato nella luce solare del successo spirituale.

Si può forse dire che sarebbe stato meglio per l'albero se non avesse incontrato il masso ostruttivo. Forse. La foresta tuttavia non poteva creare le condizioni sull'erta del monte, ma l'albero adempì la sua missione di sviluppo ad onta dell'ostruzione, e ne annullò il potere apparente. Così l'individuo può non essere responsabile per le credenze mortali generali e per le condizioni che gli fanno fronte; egli è tuttavia responsabile per l'adempimento della sua missione di progresso e, se occorre, per sormontare da parte sua gli ostacoli che impedirebbero il suo sviluppo spirituale. La Scienza Divina indica la via col rivelare la supremazia del bene e l'irrealtà di tutto ciò che potrebbe opporsi all'infinita armonia di Dio. Mrs. Eddy dà assicurazioni confortanti a tutti quelli che cercano di seguire nel cammino, là dove dice (Miscellaneous Writings, pag. 135): "Il dolce senso di procedere insieme, facendo agli altri come vorreste che facessero a voi, debella ogni opposizione, sormonta tutti gli ostacoli e assicura il successo".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Noon of Autumn's Glow

Noon descends around me now.
'Tis the noon of autumn's glow;
When a soft and purple mist
Like a vaporous amethyst,
Or an air-dissolvéd star
Mingling light and fragrance, far
From the curved horizon's bound
To the point of heaven's profound
Fills the overflowing sky.
And the plains that silent lie
Underneath; the leaves unsodden
Where the infant Frost has trodden
With his morning-wingéd feet
Whose bright print is gleaming yet;
And the red and golden vines,
Piercing with their trellised lines
The rough dark-skirted wilderness;
The dun and bladed grass no less,
Pointing from this hoary tower
In the wilderness air; the flower
Glimmering at my feet; the line
Of the olive-sandalled Apennine
In the south dimly islanded;
And the Alps, whose snows are spread
High between the clouds and sun
And of living things each one. . . .
Interpenetrated lie
By the glory of the sky. . . .

—PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY, "Poems."

Surmounting Obstructions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A mountain forest, through which winds a trail to the summit, two climbers observed a tree of remarkable growth whose crown amidst the tops of other tall trees was lifted into the sunlight. The trunk of this tree rested on a very large bowlder, and the roots, spreading out on each side of the rock, had reached down to the soil wherein they found their necessary anchorage and sustenance. The rock which in the beginning of the tree's growth had seemed a great and irremovable obstacle, now firmly bound, was made to serve as a resting place for the tree. Marveling at the persistence, the strength, and the success of the tree in fulfilling its mission, the climbers pursued their way on the trail, and soon were deeply interested to find that this vanquishment of what appeared to be a great obstruction was not peculiar to the tree first observed, but that the surmounting of similar hindrances had been accomplished by many other trees on the rocky mountainside.

In the forest had thus been presented a significant illustration of human experience, wherein, oftentimes, persistent right effort must be made to remove a seeming obstacle or, in case of one which may appear to be irremovable, to surmount it and thus defeat the sense of obstruction, making of the experience a stepping-stone toward unpreventable spiritual growth. Many among the world's workers have courageously faced hindrances and through their patient effort to overcome them have contributed much to the forwarding of humanity's progress.

Christian Science is teaching its adherents how better to surmount obstructions. It is doing this by helping men to understand the unreal nature of the hindrances to be overcome, and the spiritual power which alone can dissolve them. Christ Jesus, our great Exemplar, so successfully overcame the resistance which beset his course as to prove that he understood and was able to demonstrate the fundamental facts of being, namely, the omnipotence of God and the perfection of spiritual man in God's likeness. And in demonstrating these truths he proved the falsity or unreality of all that opposes spiritual harmony. Successfully to overcome whatever obstacles may appear, one must follow in the way Jesus unfolded; must acknowledge the supremacy of spiritual good and the unreality of material opposition to good. Mary Baker Eddy has made plain the nature of material resistance where she says on page 309 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "Corporeal falsities include all obstacles to health, holiness, and heaven."

As one begins to understand the falsity of the obstructiveness which would claim to hinder his progress, he feels less resentment toward the obstacle and greater interest in endeavoring to understand and apply the unfailing Science of Mind. He appreciates better the courageous words of Paul, that true follower of the Christ, "I take pleasure in infirmities, in reproaches, in necessities, in persecutions, in distresses for Christ's sake: for when I am weak, then am I strong." Commenting on these words of the apostle, Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 200), "The holy calm of Paul's well-tried hope met no obstacle or circumstances paramount to the triumph of a reasonable faith in the omnipotence of good, involved in its divine Principle, God."

Each one in pursuing his individual mission of proving in daily living the supremacy of good must face and overcome whatever hindrances may appear. As each tree in the forest must place its own roots firmly in the soil, that it may lift its crown into the sunlight, so must each individual meet the requirements of his own growth. Should one be confronted with apparently irremovable obstructions, unyielding circumstances, inharmonies, or oppositions, like the tree which surrounded the bowlder with its roots, that it might push them into the soil, thus annulling the seeming power of the rock to obstruct its growth, one can so encompass any troublesome condition with courage, patience, tolerance, and wisdom that his thoughts will become strongly rooted in love and his life-purpose be lifted into the sunshine of spiritual achievement.

One may say that it would have been better for the tree had it not encountered the obstructive bowlder. Perhaps. The forest, however, could not make the conditions of the mountainside, but the tree performed its mission of growth despite the obstruction, and nullified its seeming power. So the individual may not be responsible for the general mortal beliefs and conditions with which he is confronted; he is, however, responsible for his fulfilling of his mission of progress and, if need be, for his surmounting of obstructions which would hinder his spiritual growth. Divine Science points out the way in revealing the supremacy of good and the unreality of all that would oppose God's infinite harmony. Mrs. Eddy gives comforting assurance to all who are striving to follow in the way, where she says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 135), "The sweet sense of journeying on together, doing unto others as ye would they should do unto you, conquers all opposition, surmounts all obstacles, and secures success."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

The "Bird Man"

The most outstanding figure of his day was the late Wilbur Wright. . . . A tall, gaunt, silent man, with but one object in his life, Wilbur Wright was the perfect type of the man of mystery. When he established himself at the race course at Hunaudières, near Le Mans, the scientific world was agog to learn if the mysterious rumours that this man had really flown in the air were true. Pilgrims, Kings and Queens among them, flocked to that desolate spot and waited humbly until the great man was ready. Those early flights of his were witnessed by some of the greatest men of the day, who returned to Paris entranced with what they had seen. The Spartan simplicity of Wilbur's life—he slept on a truckle bed in his aeroplane shed—was typical of the man: every part of the beloved machine was homemade (parts of it were tied together with leather bootlaces), and no one ever succeeded in getting a word out of him except on the subject which so entirely engrossed him, and not much then.

The "Bird Man," as he was christened at the time, was quite unapproachable; the Queen of Italy once waited five hours near his shed in the hope—eventually rewarded—of seeing him fly. Later on his brother Orville joined him. The brothers were given a banquet to celebrate the winning of the Michelin Prize, and on that occasion Wilbur was forced to say a word or two in reply to the toast of his health. His admirable speech will long be remembered. He remarked that they had alluded to him as a bird man: "The only bird that can talk," said Wilbur, "is the parrot—and he can't fly any." With that he sat down, holding in his hand the twenty thousand francs which had been handed to him across the banqueting table. Without a word he counted out ten thousand francs and passed them over to his brother, and as we rose from the table the two brothers' shook hands solemnly and walked away together, still in unbroken silence.—From "Idle but Happy," by VERE KER-SEYMER.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures
by MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth..$3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, ooze khaki, black or blue morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition 4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 4.00
Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.00
Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins... 8.50
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols.....12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth..$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth..$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 7.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Boston, U. S. A.

STOCK MARKET PRICE COURSE IS UNCERTAIN

Prices Turn Irregularly Downward in Late Trading

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Trading volume slackened in the final dealings on the stock exchange today, and prices turned irregularly lower. The late tone was soggy.

After gaining 1 point or so after midday, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Lackawanna dipped fractionally below their closing levels of yesterday.

New York Central was an exception, holding to a point gain. Harvester, American Telephone, General Motors and U. S. Steel were down slightly. Allied Chemical, Case and American Can ruled a shade higher. Sales approximated 800,000 shares.

Commodity Markets

The action of commodity prices, it was felt in brokerage quarters, had done as much as anything to dampen speculative enthusiasm in the stock market. The recent slump in wheat, according to houses with middle western connections, had been reflected by an abrupt slackening of buying orders from western wires. Some quarters in Wall Street, however, were inclined to take a somewhat more bullish attitude toward wheat, after its severe reaction of recent weeks.

Copper remained a soft spot in commodities, dipping ⅛ cent in the domestic market to 5⅝ cents a pound. It was reported that another international conference of leading red metal producers might be held in New York within a few weeks to discuss the situation.

Rails were undoubtedly helped by the September reports of net operating revenues. New York Central made an unusual showing, with net operating income of $3,437,805, actually a large increase over the like month of last year, when net was $2,183,943. It was estimated that its net operating income, together with other income, would about cover its fixed charges. Pennsylvania reported net operating revenue for the month of $4,519,365, moderately under the $5,706,983 shown in September of last year.

Another earnings report of interest was that of Phillips Petroleum, which in the third quarter had net of 28 cents a share, compared with only 6 cents a share in the same quarter of 1931. The third quarter, however, was a little under the second.

Corporate earnings generally, however, continued to make a rather sorry showing. Brokers said the appearance of the third quarter reports had undoubtedly been one of the factors tending to sober speculative sentiment.

Bethlehem Steel was due to make its quarterly report after the close of the market.

Bond Market Quiet

Interest in the bond market continued at a low ebb, today, with a resultant price irregularity in all categories.

Some of the secondary rail issues showed improvement at one time, but the utilities and industrials were listless and decidedly uncertain.

Followers of the transportation section were moderately cheered by railway quarterly earnings reports. While profits, for the most part, were conspicuous by their absence, it was pointed out that many of the lines reflected the drastic economies inaugurated this year and indicated that, with any real upturn in business, they would be enabled to show substantial net income.

On the other hand, various statistical reviews called attention to the probability of a slow-down in industry during the next few months, although there were hopes for further betterment in the spring if world economic conditions display any signs of stabilization.

Among carrier bonds that firmed were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Frisco 4½s, Santa Fe 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s and Erie 5s. Canadian railway bonds were still unsettled owing to the recent reactionary tendencies of the Dominion dollar.

International Telephone 4½s and debenture 5s were up moderately, as were Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 6s, Shell Union Oil 5s, Phillips Petroleum 5½s, Pacific Gas 5s, U. S. Rubber 5s and Western Electric 5s. Western Union 5s sagged, along with Standard Oil of New York 4½s.

Both British and Australian obligations eased, as did some of the Germans, Brazilians and French. Japanese Government 6½s were heavy.

Most of the United States Government loans were up fractionally in fairly active trading.

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS, Oct. 27—Principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France in francs (000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Oct. 21,'32	Oct. 14,'32
Gold	82,676,000	82,651,000
Sight balances abroad	2,910,000	2,909,000
Neg bills bght abroad	1,815,000	1,820,000
Com'cial bills, France	2,801,000	2,723,000
Adv agst securities	2,761,000	2,753,000
Neg bonds of st	6,620,000	6,620,000
Circulation	80,548,000	81,100,000
Total cred cur accts	26,374,000	25,620,000
Treasury	631,000	323,000
Sinking fund	2,260,000	2,642,000
Private	23,267,000	22,436,000
Total sight liabilities	106,923,000	106,721,000
Ratio	77.32%	77.45%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, Oct. 27—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 2 per cent.

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT—8:15 TONIGHT
LAST AND GREATEST OF PRODUCTIONS
ZIEGFELD
SHOW BOAT
Glorifying the American Girl
A Star-Studded Cast
Norma Terris, Helen Morgan, Eva Puck, Sammy White, Wm. Kent, Jules Bledsoe, Paul Keast, Bertha Bellmont. Mats. Wed. and Sat.—75c to $2.50—Plus Tax. Every Night—$1 to $3—Plus Tax.

NEW YORK CITY

CIVIC REPERTORY 14 St. and 6 Av. 50c, $1, $1.50. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:30
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
6TH SEASON
TOMORROW (FRI.) EVE. "LILIOM"
SAT. MAT. and MON. EVE.
Seats 4 wks. adv. Box Off. and Town Hall, 113 W. 43

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 27	Last Oct. 26
9½	1⅜	..	Adams Express	400	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
30⅜	12	2	Adams Millis	200	17¼	17	17¼	..
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	8½	8½	8½	8⅜
63½	38⅝	..	Air Reduction	1100	56⅛	54⅝	54⅝	56⅛
16⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1400	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
3⅜	⅜	..	Al'eghany Corp	700	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
88⅛	42½	.65	Allied Chem	3100	74⅜	71⅜	72	72¼
15⅜	4	..	Allis Chalmers	400	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	7½
22½	5	..	Am Bank Note	100	12½	12⅜	12½	12
73⅛	29⅝	4	Am Can	4100	53	51	52	51
17	3⅝	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8¾
50	16	..	Am Car & F pf	100	21	21	21	21
27	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	1200	20½	18⅞	20	18⅝
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	1700	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7½
13½	8	..	Am & For Pow 7	100	14	14	14	..
6⅞	1	..	Am Hide & L	100	3½	3¼	3¼	..
21⅝	6¾	2	Am Ice	400	7½	6⅞	7¼	..
12	2½	..	Am International	1100	7⅜	7	7	7
15¼	3⅝	..	Am Locomotive	400	8	7⅜	8	..
49	19	7	Am Loco pf	200	27	26⅞	27	..
9¼	1½	..	Am Metal	400	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
33	14	1½	Am News	10	24	24	24	24
12¼	2	..	Am Power & Lt	2100	9⅞	9½	9⅞	9½
12¼	3½	..	Am Radiator	2400	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7¼
18½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1100	11¼	10⅝	11¼	10¼
27¼	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1100	14⅞	14¼	14¼	14½
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	46	46	46	46
15⅜	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	7	7	7	7
68	34	7	Am Steel F pf	10	64	64	64	..
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	21½	21½	21½	21¼
90	45	7	Am Sug ef pf	700	75	75	75	75
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	5100	105	102¾	103½	103½
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	400	23⅜	21⅞	22⅜	21
21	11	2	Am WW&E ct	400	19⅜	19	19	17½
39⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	27	26⅜	26⅜	26
19⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	2700	9¼	8⅜	8⅞	8⅜
15⅞	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	400	8	7⅜	7⅝	..
3	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	1¾	1⅝	1¾	..
94	12⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	4100	43½	41	42¾	42½
44	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	400	21	20¼	20⅞	20¼
15⅛	6⅛	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
21⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	1100	16¼	15⅜	16	16
89½	45½	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	66	65¼	65¾	..
151¾	28¾	4§	Auburn Auto	3400	42	40	41	42½
7⅜	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6
			—B—					
12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	100	10½	10⅛	10⅛	6
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1400	13⅜	12¼	12⅜	12¼
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	15	15	15	14
30	10	6½	Barker Bros pf	10	11	11	11	..
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	200	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4⅜
4⅜	1⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	400	12⅜	12⅛	12½	12½
8¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	500	5½	5½	5½	5½
623⅛	113⅜	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	..
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	2100	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
29⅜	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	1700	18⅛	17⅜	17⅝	17½
74	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1100	35¼	34⅞	35	34½
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Bf	200	01¼	10	10¼	10
53	38	4	Bon Ami A	100	49	49	49	..
⅜	⅛	..	Booth Fisheries	400	⅜	⅜	¼	..
43⅛	20	2	Borden	1100	27½	25⅛	25⅛	27
14¼	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	400	8½	8	8¼	8¼
11⅜	8⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	300	4⅞	4¾	4¾	5
50¼	11⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	100	22⅜	21¼	22	20½
78⅞	31½	6	Bklyn Un Gas	1400	59½	58⅜	59½	..
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	75½	75½	75½	76
119½	100	7	Brown Shoe pf	10	105	105	105	105
2⅛	⅛	..	Brunn Terminal	400	⅞	¾	¾	..
10¼	2½	..	Bucyrus E ctv pf	100	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	..
13¼	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	700	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
85	17¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	22	36	36	36	..
1⅞	⅛	..	Butte & Superior	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
24⅜	7	..	Byers	1100	15⅛	14¼	14¼	14½
			—C—					
69	4¼	..	Calif Packing	200	10	10	10	10
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
20⅜	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	9600	14	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
65⅜	16¾	..	Case Thresh	28000	40⅞	38⅛	39⅛	39¼
15⅛	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	500	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
12⅜	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
20½	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	700	16	14⅜	15	16
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	300	8	7¾	8	7½
3⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	400	1⅝	1½	1½	..
20⅜	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1200	15¼	14⅛	14⅜	14½
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	11000	23⅞	22¾	23½	22¾
5⅜	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3½	3½	3½	3¼
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	500	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
14½	2	..	Chi & N western	800	7¾	7	7	7
6¾	1	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
27½	4¼	..	Chi R I&P 7%	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
8	1½	..	Childs Company	100	3½	3½	3½	3¼
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	10000	14⅜	13⅜	14	13⅞
34½	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	11½	11¼	11½	11
90	7	7	Clett Pbdy pf	20	90	90	90	90
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	300	13½	13	13½	12⅞
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	85	84	84	94
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
14⅞	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	7½	7½	7½	7¾
21	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	6000	13¼	12⅜	12⅝	12¾
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	1500	26⅜	26	26¼	26
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	300	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5
72¾	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	150	72¼	72	72¼	72¼
28	11⅜	3	Comm Cred A	100	25	25	25	24¾
21	10½	2	Comm Cred pf B 8%	100	18½	18½	18½	18½
27⅜	10⅝	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¼
105	94	7	Comm Inv Tr pf	90	102	102	102	..
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	2100	9⅜	8¾	9¼	9
5⅛	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	8000	3⅛	3	3	3
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	300	51	51	51	50
5⅜	1	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3	3	3	3
12⅛	3	..	Consol Film I pf	100	7¼	7⅛	7½	7¾
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	8000	58⅛	56¼	57½	57¼
98¼	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	200	95	94¾	94¾	95
9	4	..	Consol-Oil	1000	7	6¾	7	6¾
1⅜	¼	..	Consol Textile	200	½	½	½	⅝
101	79	1	Consol Oil pf	100	97	97	97	..
8	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	100	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4½
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	2600	32⅞	32	32⅜	31¾
25¼	6⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	15	15	15	15
3¾	⅜	..	Cont Motors	300	2¼	2	2	2⅛
9⅜	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	1500	6	5⅝	6	5⅝
55⅝	24¾	3	Corn Products	1500	51½	50	50¾	50
138	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	100	139	138	139	..
7⅜	1½	..	Coty	200	4	4	4	3¾
26½	13¼	2*	Cream of Wheat	600	25¼	24½	25¼	24¼
15⅞	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	500	15	14¼	14¾	14
25⅛	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
3⅛	¾	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	1½	1½	1½	..
7¼	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2000	2¼	2	2¼	2⅛
4¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
			—D—					
9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	300	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	25000	32⅞	30¾	31⅝	32
122	54	6	Detroit Edison	200	78	78	78	77
12¼	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	500	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
18½	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	200	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15¾
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas A	200	12	12	12	11⅞
59¾	22	2	du Pont de Nem	19000	34¾	33	34	33⅜
			—E—					
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	1000	51	50¾	50¾	50⅞
9⅝	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1000	17¼	16⅜	17	16⅞
2½	½	..	Elec Boat	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
16	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2500	8¼	7⅝	7⅞	7¾
64	12¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	200	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	27
23½	12⅝	2	Elec Sto Battery	300	24¼	24	24¼	24
37½	16	3	Endicott Johnson	100	31	31	31	..
11⅜	2	..	Erie RR	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6
			—F—					
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	200	4½	4	4½	..
27⅜	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe2F In	100	14½	14½	14½	..
18⅛	10½	1	Firestone T & R	200	12	12	12	12
54¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	100	48⅛	48½	48½	48
¾	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	700	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
57⅛	1	..	Fox Film A	500	23¼	23⅛	23⅜	..
26⅞	10	2	Freeport Texas	4200	24⅛	21¼	23¼	21½
			—G—					
17⅛	5¾	..	Gamewell	30	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	900	16¼	16	16	16¼
19⅞	10½	2	Gen Baking	200	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13½
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	6400	15⅞	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
11⅞	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	600	11⅝	11½	11½	11½
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Foods	100	28½	28½	28½	28½
2⅜	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
40	5¼	.8	Gen Gas & E 8%	10	35	35	35	33
24⅜	7¾	1	Gen Mot Corp	15600	13⅝	12⅞	13	13⅛
4	2¾	..	Gen Out Ad	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
9	4	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
2¼	¼	..	Gen Realty	100	1	1	1	..
27	8	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	40	16	16	16	16
24½	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1600	16½	15⅝	16⅜	15⅝
72½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	100	67½	67½	67½	67½
3¾	⅞	..	Gimbel Bros	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2
31	8	..	Gimbel Bros pf	100	8	8	8	8
10⅜	3⅛	..	Glidden	600	5½	5¼	5½	..
76	35	7	Glidden ppf	20	67	65	67	65
8	2⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	5	5	5	5⅛
20⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	600	16¼	16	16¼	15⅞
12⅜	2¼	..	Goodrich	600	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5¾
29¾	5½	..	Goodyear	900	14½	13⅞	14	14
30¾	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	700	23	22	23	22
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige new	200	2	2	2	2
11⅝	2⅜	..	Granby	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	100	21¾	21⅜	21¾	..
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	1500	13	12¾	12⅞	12½
12	3¼	..	Great West Sug	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
2¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	800	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
8	3	..	Guan Sug pf	10	5	5	5	..
			—H—					
30	20	..	Hamilton W pf	10	20	20	20	..
1⅝	¼	..	Havana Elec	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
95	70½	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	90½	90½	90½	90½
83	43½	6	Hershey Choc	100	52½	52½	52½	51
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	76¾	76¾	76¾	..
134¾	110	10b	Homestake M	600	134¾	132¾	134½	132½
28¼	8¾	..	Houston Oil	700	14⅞	13½	14½	13½
5⅜	1⅜	..	Houston Oil new	600	3	3	3	2⅞
30¾	8	3½	Hudson & Man	100	17	17	17	..
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	200	5¼	5½	5½	5
5¾	1½	..	Hupp Motors	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
			—I—					
24⅞	4¾	..	Ill Central	4500	16½	15¼	16	15¾
38	9⅛	..	Ill Central pf	100	24	24	24	..
2½	1	..	Indian Refining	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
44⅞	14¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	100	29	29	29	28⅜
27⅞	10	..	Inland Steel	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
7¾	⅜	..	Inspiration Cop	200	3⅛	3	3⅛	..
8⅛	3¼	..	Insuranshare Del	600	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
3⅞	1	..	Insuranshare Md	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
14⅞	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
7¼	1⅜	..	Interlake Iron	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
3½	¼	..	Int Agr Corp	100	1	1	1	1
117	52½	6§	Int Business M	600	91	89	90½	88
5½	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
18¾	3⅝	..	Int Cement	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
34⅛	10⅞	1.20	Int Harvester	3700	21¾	20½	21¼	21¼
11⅜	2⅝	..	Int Hydroelec	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
4¼	⅞	..	Int Merc Marine	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1½
12½	2½	..	Int Nickel	2400	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞
12	1⅜	..	Int Paper 7%	10	4½	4½	4½	..
4⅜	½	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
1½	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow C	200	⅝	½	½	..
26	7½	..	Int Silver	200	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
15⅜	2⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	6400	9⅝	9	9¼	9
11	1½	..	Interstate Dept S	100	3½	3½	3½	..
			—J—					
35	15⅛	4½	Jewel Tea	100	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26
33⅜	10	..	Johns Manville	4100	22¼	20¼	21½	21½
			—K—					
113	90½	6	Kan C P&L B pf	20	105	103½	105	..
2⅞	½	..	Kelly-Springfield	100	1½	1½	1½	..
4¼	⅞	..	Kelsey Hayes W	100	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
			—L—					
10⅜	2¾	..	Lee Rubber	400	5¼	4¾	5¼	4⅝
75	47	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	60	60	60	60	..
4¾	1	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	2½	2⅛	2⅛	..
11⅜	1¼	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	100	4	4	4	3⅜
29¼	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	700	16	14&	14¾	15¼
51⅞	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	1000	41¾	41½	41¾	41⅜
19⅝	8⅛	..	Lima Loco Wks	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅛
14	6½	.80	Link-Belt	300	10½	10½	10½	10
22	9	2	Liquid Carbonic	1200	14⅝	14	14¼	13¼
37¾	13¼	4†	Loew's Inc	1700	27¼	26¼	27⅛	26¾
5	1⅛	..	Loft Inc	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
118	96	7	Loose-Wiles pf	30	115	115	115	115
38¼	7½	..	Louisville & N	300	20⅛	20	20¾	19¾
21	20	2	McCall Corp	200	16½	16	16½	15¼
			—M—					
18¾	13	1½	McIntyre Porcu	1900	18⅝	18	18¼	18
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	700	45	43⅜	44⅛	44½
28¾	10	1	Mack Trucks	300	19⅝	19⅛	20¼	18¾
60½	17	3‡	Macy (RH) & Co	700	39¼	39	39¼	38½
21¼	⅛	..	Manati Sugar	500	½	½	½	..
4¾	1¼	..	Mandel Bros	90	2	2	2	..
20¾	4	..	Mar Ely mg	300	5¼	5	5¼	5
14½	6½	.80	Marine Mid	400	10⅜	10	10⅜	10⅜
2	½	..	Marmon Motor	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
13½	3	..	Marshall Field	600	8¼	7¾	8¼	7¾
20	9½	1	May Dept Stores	200	14	13¼	14	13¾
6¼	1½	..	Miami Cop	200	3¼	3	3	..
12⅜	2	..	Midland Steel	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
3⅜	⅜	..	Min Moline	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
13	1¼	..	Mo Kan & Tex	1400	7¾	7½	7⅝	7¾
24	3¼	..	Mo K&T pf	400	16½	16½	16½	16
11	1½	..	Mo Pacific pf	400	9	8⅝	8¾	8¾
26	2½	..	Mo Pacific pf	400	9	8⅝	8¾	..
14	5½	..	Mohawk Carpet	400	7¾	7½	7½	..
30¾	13⅜	1¼	Monsanto Chem	100	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	24½
16½	3½	..	Montgom Ward	7100	12	11¼	11⅝	11½
29¾	5¾	2	Motor Products	200	15¼	14½	15¼	15¼
6⅝	2	..	Motor Wheel	100	3½	3½	3½	..
9⅞	2⅛	..	Murray Body	600	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3⅝
19	7½	2	Myers & Bro	100	12	12	12	..
			—N—					
19¾

SEEK INDUSTRY NOW LIKELY TO LEAD RECOVERY

Statisticians Compare Current Situation With 1924 and 1921

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Viewing recent reports, business men largely hold that the worst of the depression has passed, and a number of business prognosticators are trying to determine what industries will be first to show the way to recovery.

The statistical staff of the Guaranty Trust Company, in a special study of the sequence of economic recovery, noted that in 1924 foreign trade and construction were the two basic industries first to recover while in 1921 the leadership was taken by the cotton and automobile industries.

A few basic conclusions were reached:

First, that the automobile industry, at least in post-war recoveries, has been consistently among the leaders, and, second, that the steel ingot and pig iron barometers have been among the last to join the forward procession.

Standard Statistics Company, which recently made a nation-wide canvass of business sentiment, has completed a new study of the sequence in which major industries join in business recoveries. While cautioning that the whole subject is highly problematical, although having at least theoretical value, it observes after a study of the 1921 depression that "if last month's gain in cotton consumption over the year previous marked the real turn in this barometric indicator of business, at least eight months would be required before all major indexes of trade would be similarly registering definite gains."

Most industrial and banking executives here, while expressing considerable cheer over recent gains, although seasonal, still are inclined to keep their fingers crossed.

"It's the direction, rather than the speed, that counts now," was the way one executive summed it.

National Steel Continues to Keep Out of the Red

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—The National Steel Corporation today reported that its earnings in the third quarter of the year amounted after all charges to $155,075, equivalent to 7 cents a share on the capital stock.

Thus, National Steel continued to keep out of the red, a record undiplicated by other major steel companies in the third quarter, although Gulf States Steel brought its operations into black figures for the month of September alone.

National Steel's earnings showed a sharp drop from the previous quarter, when net of $561,000, or 26 cents a share was reported. This was partly seasonal, for in the third quarter of last year, net dropped to $326,113, or 15 cents a share. Earnings for the entire nine months ended Sept. 30, amounted to $1,-308,874, equal to 60.7 cents a share, compared with $3,774,610, or $1.75 a share in the like period of last year.

E. T. Weir, chairman, said that on the basis of results so far in the fourth quarter and business on the books, he anticipated the full 1932 dividend requirement of 75 cents a share would be earned. The rate was reduced earlier in the year to 12½ cents a quarter.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 27	Last Oct. 26
160 Big Sanf	10¾	10	10½	
20 Boa & Alb	97½	97	97½	97½
100 Cop Range	2½	2½	2½	..
50 East SS pf	30	30	30	..
50 East SS 1pf	85	85	85	..
300 Am Pneu	1	1	1	..
25 Tm Pneu 1 pf	13	13	13	..
509 Am T&T	105	102⅞	103¾	103
500 Andes Pet	.09	.08	.09	.09
700 Arcadian	87½	87½	87½	1⅛
10 Avia Sec	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
238 E G&Fuel	49	48⅛	48⅛	47
10 E G&F prpf	65	65	65	64½
80 Economy	16½	15¼	15¼	22
21 Edison Elec	176	173	173	177
10 Em Asso	5½	5½	5½	..
40 Gen Capital	16	16	16	15⅞
50 La Salle	35	35	35	..
140 Mass Util	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
6 NE Tel	94	94	94	95¼
300 No Butte	.35	.30	.30	..
135 Pac Mills	7½	7	7½	..
75 Shawmut	6½	6½	6½	..
25 Stone Web	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
157 Swift & Co	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
100 Uni Found	1½	1½	1½	1¾
320 Uni Shoe	35⅜	35	35⅜	35¼
11 Uni Shoe pf	30	30	30	..
100 W&El Pow	1	1	1	..
100 Utah Met	.35	.35	.35	..
BONDS				
$5000 Amoskeag 6s	6	6	6	..
2000 Chi Jct 5s	98½	98½	98½	..
1000 E Mass 5s	24	24	24	..

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December	.44¾	.45¾	.44¾	.45⅝	+ ⅜
May	.50⅜	.51⅜	.50⅜	.57⅛	+ ⅜
July	.51¾	.52½	.51¾	.52⅜	+ ⅛
	Corn				
December	.24¾	.25	.24⅜	.24⅞	+ ⅜
May	.29½	.29¾	.29⅜	.29⅝	+ ¼
July	.31	.31⅜	.31½	.31¼	+ ¼
	Oats				
December	.15½	.15⅝	.15⅜	.15½	+ ⅛
May	.17¾	.18	.17¾	.18	+ ⅛
	Lard				
May	4.20	4.20	4.17	4.20	....
October	4.17	4.17	4.12	4.15	— .02
January	4.02	4.02	4.00	4.02	....

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.47⅞	.46	.47¾	....
December	.47⅝	.46½	.47½	....
May	.51⅝	.50⅜	.51⅜	....

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.40½	.39⅝	.40½	+ 1
May	.44⅞	.44	.44¾	+ 1
July	.46⅛	.45¾	.45¾	+ ¾

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Oct. 27	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$.63⅛	$.65½	$.72½
Corn, 2 yellow	.39½	.40¼	.55¾
Oats, 2 white	.26⅜	.26¾	.35½
Flour	3.65	3.80	4.65
Beef, family	14.00	14.00	13.25
Pork	16.25	17.50	21.50
Lard	.0490	.0505	.0840
Cotton, Mid Up	.0645	.0635	.0355
Zinc	.0305	.0305	.0225
Iron	13.59	13.84	16.26
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.05⅞	.06⅛	.07
Tin	.2350	.2437	.2275
Rubber	.03⅜	.03⅜	.04621/2
Sugar	.0425	.0425	.0460
Lead	.0285	.0285	.0375
Print cloth	.02⅝	.02¾	.0275

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	24½	22½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	18¾	17⅝
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	14¼	13⅞
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	84	83
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	74	74
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	31½	30¾
Amer Inter 5½s '49	80	80
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	67¼	67
Amer Smelting 5s '47	89	89
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¾	104¼
Amer T&T 4s '36	102	102
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	105⅝	105⅜
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104¾	104¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103¼	103
Amer T&T 5s '65	102¾	102½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107	106½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	70	69¾
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	42½	42
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	3½	3½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	75¼	75
Associated Oil 6s '35	102¾	102¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	83¾	83¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92	91¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	89⅞	89⅞
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	78½	78½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	59⅞	58¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	31½	91
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	44⅜	43⅜
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	85⅜	85⅜
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	49	48
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106½	106½
Bell Tell of Pa 5s '60 C	107	107
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	96½	95⅞
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105¾	105¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85¼	85
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	103¾	103¾
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	102⅛	102⅛
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	71	71
By Products Coke 5½s '45	46	46
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	89⅜	89
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	89⅛	89⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	89⅛	89⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	89	89
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	95	94½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	95⅛	95⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69 reg	94⅛	94⅛
Can North deb 6½s '46	106⅛	105⅜
Can North deb 7s '40	105⅛	104⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s	70	70
Can Pacific 5s '44	91⅝	91⅜
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	71	71
Cen District Tel 5s	105	105
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	35	33
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	24	24
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	74¼	74¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	62	61¾
Cen RR&Bk Co of Ga 5s '37	39	38
Certainteed 5½s '48	40	40
Ches Corp 5s '47	63	63
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	89	89
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	87½	87½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	89	89
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	93	93
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	13	12¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	42⅜	42⅜
Chicago M&StP gen 3½s '89	57½	56
Chicag o M&StP gen 4s '89	58	58
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	58½	58½
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	59⅜	59⅜
Chicago M&StP gen 4¾s '89	65	65
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	8	8
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	25¼	25
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	22	22
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	19¼	18
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	61¾	60½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	23¾	22½
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	65	65
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	21⅜	21⅜
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	34½	34
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	31½	30½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	19½	18½
Chicago Ter Hall & SE in 5s '60	30½	30½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	97¾	96¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	100	100
Chicago Un Sta 5½s C '63	112	111¼
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	69¾	69
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	80¾	80¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	33¾	33¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	95¾	95⅜
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	75⅛	75⅛
Clev CC&StL gen 5s B	89	89
Clev Lor & W 5s '33	96	96
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	72⅞	72⅞
Clev Un Term 5s '73	77	77
Colonial Oil 6s '38	53½	53½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	80¼	80¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	80⅝	80⅝
Com Credit Co 6s '34	99	99
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	94⅜
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106½	106½
Con Gas 5s '57	101½	101¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	97	96⅞
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106	105½
Consum Pow um 5s '52	104½	104
Crown Wil Paper 6s 51	65	63
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	25½	25½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	80½	80
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	96	96
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	41½	41
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	42⅜	42⅜
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	18	17½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	24	24
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96¼	96
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100⅝	100⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '52	100¾	100½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101⅜	101⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '62	101¼	101
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86½	86½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	28	27½
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	47	47
Erie RR gen 5s '75	27¾	27½
Fed Metal 7s '34	90	90
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	58	56½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '82	5	5
Gannett 6s '43	77	77
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	67	67
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3½	3½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 ct	2½	2½
Goodrich 6s '45	54	53¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	78½	78¼
Gotham S Hos 6s '36	87½	87½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	101	100⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 5s '40	104	104
Great Northern 7s '36 A	70	69
Havana Elec 5s '52	19	19
Houston Oil 5½s '40	53½	53½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	42	41
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	105⅞	105⅞
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	49½	49½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	82¼	82
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105⅛	105⅛
Ill Central 4s '53	49½	49½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	57¼	56⅞
Ill Central 4¾s '66	37¼	35¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	37¼	35¼
Ill Central 5s '52	58⅛	58⅛
Ill Central 6½s '36	66	63½
Ill CentralCStL&NO 5s A '63	43⅞	43
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	43½	42¼
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	8	8
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	8	8
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	46¾	46½
Inter Rap Tran 7s '32	54⅛	54⅛
Int Cement oCrp 5s '48	59	59
Int-& G Nor 1st 6s '52	22½	22½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	5½	5½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	48	47½
Int Paper 6s '55	16	16
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	41½	41½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	34	33½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	41	40½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	36	35½
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	45	45
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	60⅞	60⅞
Kan City P&L 4½s '61	102	102
Kan City P&L 4½s B	102¼	102¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88⅞	88⅜
Kings Co El 4s '49	65	65
Laclede Gas 5½s D	65	65
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	51	50¾
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	76	75¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41	81⅛	81⅛
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104	104
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	22⅜	22
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	75	73½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	87⅛	87⅛
Metro Water 5½s '50	68⅛	66¾
Midvale Steel con 5s '36	96	96
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	81	80½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	80	79¼
Mil & Sparta 4s '47	54	54
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	46¾	46¾
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	50	50
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	37	37
Mo K & T pi 5s A '62	64	64
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	15⅞	15
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	27½	27¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	27	25¼
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	26½	26½
Mo Pac 5s, I '81	27	26¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	14½	13½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	6	6
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	87⅜	86⅞
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	79	79
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	86	85½
Nat Steel 5s	78¼	78¼
Newberry 5½s	78¼	78¼
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	103	103
New Eng T&T 5s '52	107⅛	107⅛
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	62	61½
N O T & M 5½s '54	27⅜	27½
N Y Term 4s '53	65½	65½
NYC&Harl gen 3½s '97	75	74¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	71¾	71¼
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	45⅜	44¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	45	45
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	49½	48
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	63⅛	62
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	19½	19
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 rct	43	46
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	87	87
NY Edison 5s C '51	105¾	105¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111⅞	111⅞
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99	99
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	76	76
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	51½	50½
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	100½	100½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103¼	103⅛
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	50	50
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100½	100¼
Norf & W con 4s '96	93⅜	92½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	20	19
North Am Co 5s '61	83	82½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '59	80	80
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	82	81½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	62	62
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	82⅞	82½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	78½	77¾
Nor Pacific 5s D 2047	68½	68⅛
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104½	104½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	100½	100½
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	100¼	100¼
Ore Shore Line gtd 5s '46	102⅛	102
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	81¼	80⅞
Otis Steel 6s '41	30	30
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	27¾	27¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¼	103¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106¼	106¼
Pac Pub Ser 5s	91	91
Paramount Public 5½s '50	20½	20
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	48	48
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	22½	22½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	41	41
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91¼	91
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	66	65⅝
Penn Railroad 5s '64	84	84
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	87½	87¼
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100	100
Pere Marquette 5s '56	52	51
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	69	69
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	86	85
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	94¼	94¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	60	60
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	51	51
Phil Railway 4s '37	22½	22½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	57	56½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	92½	91
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	33	32¼
Pub Svc E&G 4s	95¾	95½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	102	102
Pure Oil 5½s '37	72⅞	72¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	70⅞	70¼
Radio Keith 6s ct ppd	79	79
Read rfg 4½s A '97	84½	84½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	70	70
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	52	52
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	50	50
Richfield O Co of Cal 6s '44 ct	20⅛	20⅛
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	48	48
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	12¾	12½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	11	10¼
St Louis & SF 4½s sta ct	10	9¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	15	15
St Louis & SF A cts	11½	11½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	36½	36½
St Louis SW fdv	25	25
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	10½	10½
StP M&M con 4s '33	95	95
StP M&M Mont	88	88
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	2¾	2¾
Seabd A L 6s	4¼	4¼
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	37	37
Shell Pipe 5s '52	76	76
Shell Union 5s '47	73	73
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	74½	74⅜
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	28	28
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	92¼	92⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	95	95
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102⅛	102
Smith A O 6½s '33	100	99¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	106½	106½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	48	47
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	73½	73½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	65¼	65
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	26¼	26
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	33	33
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	30	30
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅞	103⅞
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96⅜	96½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	18	18
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	98¾	98½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	48	48
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	48⅛	48
Third Ave 5s '37	89	89
Third Ave adj 5s '60	21½	21
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	59	59
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103¾	103¾
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	101⅜	101⅜
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	85	85
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	95⅞	95¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	80⅞	80⅞
United Biscuit 6s '42	97	97
US Rubber Co 5s '47	46⅛	45⅞
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	63⅜	63⅜
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	70	69
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	28½	28
Vanadium 5s '41	48	48
Virginia Ry 5s '62	91¼	91¼
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	50¼	50¼
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	58½	58½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	23¼	23¼
Western Electric 5s '44	100⅜	100⅜
Western Union R E 4½s '50	59½	59½
Western Union 5s '51	57	56½
Western Union 5s '60	55½	55
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	59	59
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102⅞	102⅞
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	86	86
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	66½	66½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Oct 27	Last Oct 26
3½s '47	101.19	101.19	101.19	101.20
1st 4¼s '47	102.11	102.11	102.11	102.10
4th 4¼s '38	103.13	103.11	103.12	103.11
US 3s '55	96.16	96.10	96.10	96.8
US 3¼s '49	98.7	97.29	98	97.29
US 3¼s '43 Mar	101.4	101.3	101.4	101.4
US 3¼s '43 June	101.7	101.4	101.4	101.5
US 3¼s '47	100.22	100.22	100.22	100.21
US 3¼s '56	102.18	102.14	102.14	102.13
US 4s '54	104	103.30	104	103.28
US 4¼s '52	107.4	107	107.1	107

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	91⅜	91
Antioquia 7s B '45	9⅜	9⅜
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	46	46
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	50	50
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	50	50
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	50	50
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	50½	50
Argentine Gov 6s 'Feb '61	50⅛	50
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	50⅛	50⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	50⅛	50
Australia 4½s '56	71½	71
Australia 5s '55	77¾	76¾
Australia 5s '57	78	77
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	47	46
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	91⅛	90¾
Austria Hydro 6½s	35½	35½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91⅞	91⅞
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	49	49
Belgium (King) 6s '55	97½	97½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100¼	100
Belgium (King) 7s '55	103⅛	103
Belgium (King) 7s '56	102½	102½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	42	42
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	51⅞	50
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	51¼	51
Berlin Elec 6s '55	48⅞	48
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	4⅞	4⅞
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18	18
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18⅛	18⅛
Brazil (US) 8s '41	22	22
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	60	60
Bremen 7s '35	56	56
Brishane 5s '57	68	67
Budapest (City) 6s '62	26½	26½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	26¼	26¼
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	27½	26
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	41½	41½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99⅞	99⅞
Canada (Dom), 4s '60	89½	88⅞
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	100⅞	100
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	10¾	10¾
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	43	43
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	12¼	12¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	9	9
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	7¾	7¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	8	7⅞
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	8¼	8¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	7¾	7¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	40½	40⅛
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	32¼	32¼
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	34⅞	33½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	25½	25½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	21	21
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	72½	72½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	73½	73
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	16	15⅞
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	20	19⅞
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	27½	27½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	89¾	89¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	41⅞	41¼
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	9½	9½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	100	99¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	74	74
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	89¾	89¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	92⅞	92⅞
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	80	80
Dresden 7s '45	70	70
Dutch EI 6s '47	100½	100½
Finland 5½s '58	64½	64½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	65⅞	65⅞
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	100	100
Frankfort 6½s '53	33	33
French (Rep) 7s '49	115⅞	115¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121¾	121⅜
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	47⅜	47
German 7s '49	69½	69
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	52⅛	52
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	47½	45⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	47⅞	48
Germ ConAgr 6½s '58 rcts	39	39
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	51½	51½
Gehm Gen Elec 6s '48	35	35
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	50½	49⅞
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	48½	48
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	73½	73½
Hamburg 6s '46	39	39
Harpen 6s '49 ww	53⅜	53¼
Hungary Mun 7s '46	19½	19½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	17½	16¼
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	40	40
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	86	86
Italy (King) 7s '51	95⅞	95½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	45	45
Jap Im Gov't 6½s '54	60	59½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	13½	13½
Kreuger & Toll 5s ct	13½	13
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104	104
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104	104
Mex 4s A '10	3½	3½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	80¾	80¼
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	14½	14½
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	14½	14½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	93⅞	93⅞
New South Wales 5s '57	73½	73½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	41	41
Nor

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Challenge of the Game

By A. W. PEACH

Part II

STAN'S confidence returned, but it was shaken again at the Tuesday afternoon practice the week after the Barker game. He was taken out, and Wiltsey, another back, a hard, driving player, was put in his place. During the practice game, Stan sat on the bench, growing more wrought up as he lingered there. He saw Wiltsey follow his interference like a hound on a trail—and make nice gains. He saw how skillfully Wright, heading the interference, threw tacklers aside; and as he watched, Stan's anger cooled and he began to think as he had not thought before.

That night he did not stop for a late supper nor on any of the days that followed, nor did he nibble at the food he kept in his room. He was put into the practice games each afternoon for half of each game, and he tried to follow his interference—but not with much success, for he had pursued his own idea of running too long. But he stuck to his plan.

On Friday night he found his name was not on the bulletin list for the Saturday game, and to his surprise, he was not surprised; and the fact that none of his friends seemed to be did not surprise him either.

When his father arrived on Saturday morning, Stan told him the whole story. "I've just had swollen head. Phil Wright gave me my first tip, and I was too much of a dumbbell to see it. You'll be disappointed—I don't expect to play this afternoon. Wiltsey is in my place. I haven't made good just because I thought I knew it all. I've even spent hours gloating over newspaper clippings."

By-Products

But his father only laughed. "Don't worry about how I feel, son. I've always thought the best part of football was the by-products. You've had a hard tumble, but you seem to have lit on your feet. Just stay there, and your old dad will be pleased."

"Oh, I'll stay, Dad. No doubt about that."

So, Saturday afternoon, Stan sat on the bench, and watched his team go into action without him—in the last game of the season, a letter game, and the last game of his senior year.

Hilton's powerful looking, dark-green uniformed team took the ball and immediately unleashed an attack that carried far down the field before Wright shooting in swiftly from his defense position nailed a runner back of the Hilton line. A kick, and then the Dalton team fought back up the field. Stan saw Wiltsey's low-running figure tag the interference until it piled up and he went down. Wright wove a path sprinkled with tacklers forward for 15 yards. Tenaciously, the team hung onto its small gains, and the Hilton goal line drew near. But suddenly the dark-green Hilton line seemed to pile like a flood over the gray Dalton line—and the hope for a touchdown vanished.

The first period went by, the second. No score, but a battle royal between two courageous teams. Then the intermission came.

Stan went in with the squad and sat quietly on the outskirts, listening to the coach, in his ears the faint gay music of the bands on the field, the friendly cheers soaring across the stands gay with the school colors.

"Stan Dawson for Wiltsey."

Stan started—had he been dreaming? Could the coach have spoken his name?

The gong rang. A hand patted his shoulder. He looked into Wright's smiling gray eyes. "Glad you're with us again, Stan!"

The words were utterly sincere. "Thanks, Phil. I'm glad to have a chance."

From his position in half, Stan took the kick-off, Wright's muscular back out in front of him, and Stan followed that back as it wove ahead, and beyond it, five precious strides after the back went down. Fifteen yards. Stan shut his ears to the Dalton cheers that had his name ringing across the field.

His turn came to help. He spilled the incoming end with a sweep of his body and banged into the tackle—all in one forward charge. Down he went, but the tide of battle rolled over him; and when he rose, he saw Phil 10 yards ahead of him. And Phil patted him on the back with a "Great, old man, just great!"

Twenty yards went by in short, bitterly won gains; and then they were held in their tracks. Hilton fought back down the field, but 10 yards from the goal line, Stub smashed through and downed the runner; then, once more, his grin lost long ago in the fierceness of the battle, he broke through on the attempted drop-kick and hugged the blocked ball.

The third period went by—a grueling, battering struggle.

The whistle—and into the fray again. Back and forth the strife surged. The end of the game approached. Dalton caught a pass.

The team group in a huddle. Wright's quiet voice said: "There's the Hilton goal line. We're going over it—straight down the field. Give all you have—every ounce. Here we go!"

Stan heard his signal—his old "cut in" play. He swept in behind the massed backs of his interference—down it went—he cut sharply to the right, tossing his weight with steady feet, two figures faded in front, another—he spun to the left—another went by—another—and then his legs seemed to step into a trap.

Phil pulled him to his feet. "Twenty yards, old man! What a boost! Here we go!"

Stub's broad back drove a small gap into the Hilton line, and Smith, the Dalton fullback, waded through it for five yards. Phil sidestepped through for six more and a first down.

Stan's Signal

Stan heard his signal again—an off-end play. A dark helmet caught his vision; he went down with a heavy impact. To his surprise he jumped up without seming to mind it.

A sudden forward pass brought 10 yards; then the battle stiffened. Gains were short, some doubtful, and the officials measured them. In one interlude, Phil came back.

"How are you, Stan?" he asked.

"Prime!" Stan said quietly. The whistle—and the gray again.

After a driving, pounding dash, in which it seemed to Stan he hit every man on the Hilton team, he rose limping to his feet to find he had carried the ball to within five yards of the Hilton goal.

Phil ran across to him with anxious eyes. "All right, old chap?"

Stan nodded and grinned into Phil's dirt-stained face.

The signal. Stan looked back to see that Phil had not gained—one down gone. Smith blasted his way into the Hilton line and stopped.

In the huddle, Phil's gray eyes were dark. "Stan, it's up to you."

Stan saw the look in the eyes, and he knew its meaning—some swift faint memory of that practice, weeks back, when he had been called upon and has "grouched" because he was.

Stan nodded. His signal came. He saw his line grow tense and heave into action. Through the shift of figures, his interference smashed in three strides, he saw a break of light; he shot for it with all the power in his legs. It gave. He went ahead, and down.

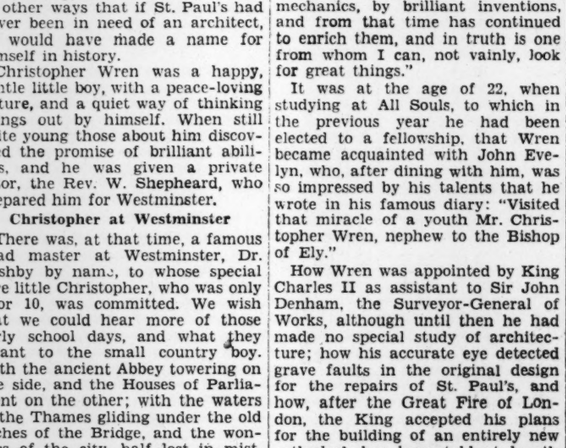
"Three! two more, Stan!" Phil yelled into his ears as he helped him to his feet.

The signal. He saw the line in front of him set in a last effort as if they remembered Phil's words "Give all you have!"

His interference bore on and semed to shiver to pieces in front of him. He swung sharply, rolled away from two banging impacts, and dove at the glimpse of ground he could see in front of him. Then the world turned over and half of it seemed to fall upon him.

He was pulled to his feet by strong arms and he saw Phil's excited face, the gray eyes no longer cool but shining with triumph. He heard a confused din of cheers. He knew the game was won even though the point was not kicked. He knew a lot more—that something in his old self, which he had learned to despise, had vanished in that bitter game with Hilton.

[The End]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Diagram of Cellar Room. (A) Studs. (B) Beams. (C) Wall Board. (D) Door. (E) Cellar Wall.

"That Miracle of a Youth"

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

ONE October day in 1632—just 300 years ago—there was born in the quiet little English town of East-Knoyle, a boy so extraordinarily clever that he was described by one who knew him as a "miracle of a youth."

Now, the curious thing is that when people hear his name mentioned they always say: "Christopher Wren? Oh yes, he designed St. Paul's." And then they stop, because that is generally all they know about him. The fact is, however, that Wren was grown up before he thought seriously about architecture at all, and had by then become so famous in other ways that if St. Paul's had never been in need of an architect, he would have made a name for himself in history.

Christopher Wren was a happy, gentle little boy, with a peace-loving nature, and a quiet way of thinking things out by himself. When still quite young those about him discovered the promise of brilliant abilities, and he was given a private tutor, the Rev. W. Shepheard, who prepared him for Westminster.

Christopher at Westminster

There was, at that time, a famous head master at Westminster, Dr. Bushby by name, to whose special care little Christopher, who was only 9 or 10, was committed. We wish that we could hear more of those early school days, and what they meant to the small country boy. With the ancient Abbey towering on one side, and the Houses of Parliament on the other; with the waters of the Thames gliding under the old arches of the Bridge, and the wonders of the city, half lost in mist, showing dimly in the distance, there must have been many thrills for the imaginative child.

In those days St. Paul's Cathedral had a long line of roof, with a tall tower and a shattered spire, and workmen were busy on the repairs which Inigo Jones, a noted architect of the time, was superintending.

Christopher Wren was a promising pupil, and when his sister Susan, at the age of 16, married Mr. William Holder, a keen mathematician, he quickly saw mathematical talent in his young brother-in-law, and gave him private lessons. At the age of 13 the boy invented an astronomical instrument, a pneumatic engine, and what has been described as "a peculiar Instrument of Use in Gnomonicks."

He quickly mastered Latin, and could use it so fluently that when he sent the astronomical instrument to his father, he dedicated it to him in a short Latin poem, which has been praised for its flowing style. A letter written entirely in Latin which he sent to his father at another time is preserved among other relics, the faintly ruled lines along which the boy's pen traveled still being clearly discernible.

Christopher is described as being, at that time, slight of stature, with extremely dexterous fingers; singularly quick at understanding, patient, and with keen powers of observation.

At Wadham College, Oxford

At the age of 14, he left Westminster and entered Wadham College, Oxford, where he studied under the "most obliging and universally curious Dr. Wilkins," as he has been called. Dr. Wilkins had published a book called, "A Discovery of a New World," in which he said that he did not question that in the next age "it will be as usual to hear a man call for his wings when he is going a journey, as it is now to call for his boots." What a delight it must have been to him to discover in the young student one as devoted to the making of experiments as he was himself!

It was soon after entering Oxford that Christopher invented a reflecting dial which he designed on the ceiling of a room with an "Inscription Embellished with divers Devises, particularly two figures representing Astronomy and Geometry and their Attributes artfully drawn with his Pen."

He also invented an instrument with which to write in the dark, and an instrument of use in the art of dial-making. So unusual and remarkable were the capacities of the boy that they attracted the attention of Sir Charles Scarborough, who induced him to undertake the translation into Latin of a mathematical treatise. This he did, and so pleased was the author with the result that in the preface he wrote:

"Christopher Wren, Gentleman Commoner of Wadham College, and generally admired for his talents, who, not yet 16 years old, enriched astronomy, gnomonics, statics and mechanics, by brilliant inventions, and from that time has continued to enrich them, and in truth is one from whom I can, not vainly, look for great things."

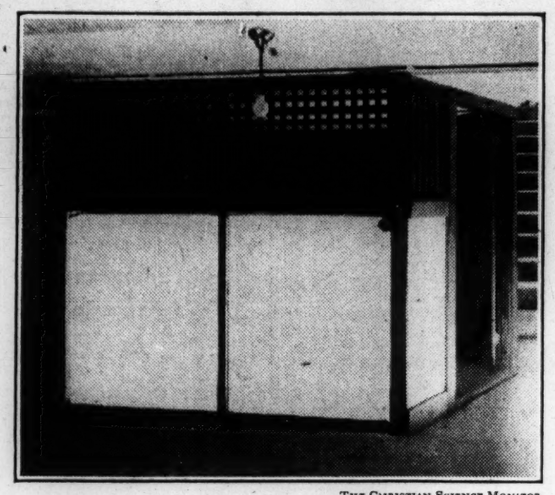
It was at the age of 22, when studying at All Souls, to which in the previous year he had been elected to a fellowship, that Wren became acquainted with John Evelyn, who, after dining with him, was so impressed by his talents that he wrote in his famous diary: "Visited that miracle of a youth Mr. Christopher Wren, nephew to the Bishop of Ely."

How Wren was appointed by King Charles II as assistant to Sir John Denham, the Surveyor-General of Works, although until then he had made no special study of architecture; how his accurate eye detected grave faults in the original design for the repairs of St. Paul's, and how, after the Great Fire of London, the King accepted his plans for the building of an entirely new cathedral, has been told at length in the accounts of the Wren Tercentenary.

It has been said of him that the "prodigy of a boy" became "a miracle of a man, and a genius among mortals." In writing of his father's phenomenal success his son says: "His knowledge had a right influence on the temper of his mind, which had all the humility, graceful modesty, goodness, calmness, strength, and sincerity of a sound and unaffected Philosopher." His long life is not only a record of his achievements, but of a kind and delightful character. D. A. I.

The Craft Shop

THINGS TO MAKE AND DO



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Workshop With Three Made Walls, Using a Wall of the Cellar as the Fourth. The Lattice Work Permits Circulation of Air.

Build Yourself a Workroom

Conducted by
HARRY IRVING SHUMWAY
Formerly Director of the Youth's Companion Laboratory for Boys

YOUNG readers, meet the Craft Shop!

This is a new department of The Christian Science Monitor for those who like to "make things." Notwithstanding the fact that we live in a wonderful age in which almost everything is made for us, there are those who like to do things for themselves. It is a very worthwhile thing, a combination of pastime and work. And everybody likes to work at *pleasant* work!

We have no intention of becoming so technically efficient that the world of science will be staggered by our efforts. Probably we shall not invent anything as important (although we have hopes!) as Robert Fulton's steamboat or Eli Whitney's cotton gin.

All we intend to do is enjoy ourselves with tools, paint brush, etc., in all sorts of engaging arts and crafts—and inventions. Invention is a big word, but a *toy* can be invented just as much as a big machine.

The Craft Master will work along *with* you as well as *for you*. There is a possibility that *you* may invent or design something better than he can. If so, he will applaud with what heartiness he can at being surpassed in his own realm.

The Craft Master will be pleased to answer letters pertinent to his department. In the two years during which he was governor of the Youth's Companion Laboratory for Boys he gathered lore about the quaintest things imaginable. He built everything from Doodle-bugs (a charming toy) to a racing Ford rejoicing in the name of Cinderella! And a lot of things in between.

Anyhow, he'll do his best to help you if you get to a point where information is needed.

We'll work together. The Craft Shop will be a talk-it-over affair as well as a how-to-make-it one. And at times we may find it possible to print descriptions and pictures of worthy projects made by members of our group of readers themselves.

Every boy likes to have a room to himself, a spot where he is the king of his little domain, and where he can make things to his heart's content, and it is sometimes a problem to find such a spot.

But now we have the new cellar. Many of these cellars have oil burners and that gives more space and makes for a more habitable place. And even if the furnace uses coal, a room can be built that is dust proof.

The ordinary boy's workroom is, of course, pretty diversified. Some use it as a studio, others as a laboratory, and still others as just a room for experimenting.

The cellar is probably the biggest room in the house. There is plenty of space. So you can look around for the best location for shop or studio.

I have spent many years in various home shops, and I have found two things that are very valuable to good work. These two things are good light and water.

Water and Light

Water can be had in any cellar. New piping can be run from the existing pipes to the spot where you want it. Water is indispensable to such pursuits as photography, chemistry, plating and many others.

Light is rarely all that it should be in a cellar. The windows are small and sometimes there are whole sides with no windows at all. So pick out a strategic spot where the natural lighting is best, or use electricity. No electrician is needed to fix this. With a two-way socket you can attach a long wire and run it into your shop.

Of course, just a clear space in any clean, warm cellar will do, but there are advantages in having a separate room and these rooms are not at all hard to build. Such pursuits as photography, for instance, have to be conducted in darkness and the light-proof room is necessary here. A regular room has other advantages, too. In fact, if a coal furnace is in the cellar, such a room is necessary on account of the dust and ashes.

Having picked your location, the next step is to decide on the dimensions of your room. It can have three new walls of its own, or two. A room built in the corner needs only two new walls built, but one built in the middle of one side will need three.

The materials needed are some 2 by 3s for studs and for the pieces to lay on the floor to hold the studs. These come at the lumber yard in various lengths. If your room is 8 feet high, then studding, 16 feet long, can be cut in two and waste is saved.

Choice of Materials

To inclose the room we have a choice of various materials. There is wallboard, which is made of pressed paper, and plasterboard which is fine but heavier. Once in place, both these materials make good walls. They can be painted or left as they are.

Cellar ceilings are generally left with the beams and all woodwork exposed. In this case it is easy to run the studs up to the beams and spike them in place. Cut the floor pieces out of the 2 by 3s and lay them in position on the floor. It is not necessary to secure these into the cement floor. But this can be done for additional strength by boring into the cement with a special drill and running a bolt down through the floor piece into the hole.

Once your floor frame is in place to your satisfaction, put in your studs. Spike these to the floor pieces and to the beams overhead. Of course, you must allow for a doorway. You can make your door later out of boards so that the space can be made any width. But 2½ feet wide is ample.

Now the wallboard or plasterboard can be nailed on. Nail this on the cutside of the studding. This will leave your studs to be used on the inside for shelf supports.

This wall material is put on with special broad head galvanized nails. As cellars are invariably damp when the heat is off, galvanized nails should be used everywhere owing to their non-rusting qualities.

The walls of the cellar will be of cement or stone. The portions in your room can be painted or left as they are. But it is worth the time and expense to treat them to a coat of paint. This keeps the dust and also improves the appearance of the room. The floor should be painted in any event. Cement gives off a powder and it is hard to keep such a floor clean. Two coats of paint will make a fine, dust-free surface and give a finish to your room.

Shelves can be built to suit your own needs and taste. One inch soft pine makes good shelving and you can cut your brackets from the same stock. A good width is 10 or even 12 inches. To prevent warping, apply cleats to every shelf underneath and clout over the nails to prevent springing. Cleats can be made of the same wood; pieces about two inches wide serve the purpose.

Almost any room needs a work bench. No matter what study or work is performed, you need a bench. And this can be made quite easily, using leftovers from your studding and shelving.

Cut the legs of the bench from the studding. Thirty inches high is good if you are anywhere near full grown. But in any event the bench should be high enough to make it comfortable to work at. The legs can be made of the stud pieces and secured at the top by one inch boarding, say four inches wide or so. Then a top is laid on of the same stock. Tongue-and-grooved boarding makes a satisfactory top as it can be blind-nailed. The legs should be braced by pieces of boarding to make the bench steady. Pieces of boarding nailed diagonally from leg to leg serve the purpose.

Now comes the door. You have a space left between two studs. Your door ought to be a bit over 6 feet high. So make this of tongue-and-grooved boards.

Spike a piece of 2 by 3 between the studs at the right height to accommodate the door. (If you are going to have a threshold, allow for this.) The door should be cleated, of course, with two boards crosswise to secure the pieces in it. The hinges can be put on the door first with screws and the others put in while you hang the door. To hang a door is not difficult—only you will need another pair of hands. To steady it, you can drive a short nail into the upper hinge to the door frame and then begin to put in the screws on the lower hinge. You can remove this nail later after the other screws are in place.

Small strips of wood an inch square can be run around the door frame for the door to swing against. Doors should open outward. A knob or latch finishes the door.

These are the main essentials in the building of your room. But the special finishing and apparatus will be determined by the owner himself. He knows his own needs best. By all means, if you are fond of making things, have a room by yourself. And the cellar is a pretty good place in which to have one.

[The Craft Shop will be found on this page on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. All letters to Mr. Shumway should be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.]

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Edith S. (13), Hamburg, Germany.—Interested in drawing and collecting postcards.

Alberta S. (14), Montverde, Fla.—Interested in outdoor sports.

Joanne J. (15), Los Angeles, Calif.—Interested in designing, drawing, sports and exchanging pohtographs and postcards.

Barbara C. (16), Glendale, Calif.—Especially from New York City, India, Jerusalem, South Africa and the small villages of Europe. Interested in tennis, football and stamp collecting.

Doris V. (17), Evansville, Ind.—Interested in tennis, horseback riding and collecting china dogs.

Clarli G. (19), Zurich, Switzerland.—Interested in literature, politics and sports.

From Boys

Norman L. (12), Birmingham, Mich.—Interested in books, stamp collecting, baseball and football.

Paul R. (17), Altona, Germany.—Interested in music, languages, chemistry and other countries.

Elia T. (17), Stanbul, Turkey.—Interested in reading and athletics. Attending Robert College.

George Z. (19), New York, N. Y.—Interested in collecting stamps, air baggage and hotel baggage labels.

Christian S., Nienstedten, Germany.

Over 20

Gladys R., Wolverton, Bucks, England.—Interested in reading, cricket and writing letters.

Mildred L., Haverhill, Mass.—From England, France, India, China and Japan.

Dora G., Cadillac, Mich.—Especially from Hawaii and Australia.

Isabel B., Dover-Foxcroft, Maine.

Theodor W., Hamburg, Germany.—Interested in business, world economics, other nations and in learning English.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

Mail Bag

The following letter describes an Adventure in International Friendship which will be of unusual interest to all Mail Bag readers, particularly those who are interested in the activities of Scouts and Guides.

Spokane, Washington

Dear Editor:

May I tell you and the Mail Baggers of a most fascinating adventure in international friendship, which is partly the result of Mail Bag correspondence? Or in other words, may I present the first International Ranger Company? Those who know it will call it the I. C., and we hope you will too.

Some four years ago I wrote to an English Ranger whose letter I had seen in the Mail Bag. We decided almost at once that it would be great fun if her Ranger Company and my Citizen Troop would combine, forming an international company; but for the moment we were unable to persuade my group of the beauty of the idea, and after that we were both furiously busy for four years in the pursuit of knowledge. At one point, by the way, our trails crossed and we had several jolly hours together in Paris.

At last, this spring I plowed my way up through layers of these and major examinations and decided that the I. C. must and should become an active reality. A letter to the Mail Bag drew five replies, three of which were from people eligible for I. C. membership (i. e., members of the senior branch of the movement anywhere in the world). The other letters were from an interested friend, who most kindly volunteered to help us in any way possible, and from a younger Girl Scout.

A mailing list, pieced together from the new replies and from another list, two years old, was attached to a letter and sent out, with high hopes, in May. In August arrived a good fat packet with some eight or nine letters from England and America, all extremely delightful and wonderfully enthusiastic. The first Australian member was added to the list, and an invitation sent to a Swiss Guide, and later to another American, and the packet started on its second trip, this time to go clear around the world!

Our ages range from 19 to 28, and our interests much farther than that! Our big interest, world friendship through Guiding, holds us together. Our projects for the near future include the making of scrapbooks, descriptive of our respective countries, which are to be exchanged; the exchange of songs, camp "dodges" and all kinds of Scout lore; long distance discussions of our hobbies, which seem to include nearly everything; and, of course, the continuation of our circulating packet of letters.

Already we have realized that our one little company can't hold everybody who is interested in the idea. But because we ourselves enjoy the I. C. so much, and because we want others to enjoy it too, we are inviting any Girl Scout or Guide, in whatever country, of whatever age (for we think Guides and Scouts will like the plan as well as Rangers and Senior Scouts) to "register" with us. We will form additional I. C.'s as fast as registrations accumulate. When writing, please let us know your name, your complete address, your age, and your Scout or Guide affiliation, and tell us also what languages you read and write.

This letter is already so long that the Editor will have to blue-pencil drastically, but I cannot close without thanking the Mail Bag for all its help to us. Internationally yours,

Betty C.

Providence, Rhode Island

Dear Editor:

I am interested in corresponding with some fellow who lives in Germany or with one who is studying German in this country. I am taking a post-graduate course in the language at the Classical High School of this city, and also learned a little at home. You can see, therefore, that such a correspondence could not but be beneficial. Cordially yours,

Harry M.

P. S.—Age 19.

Yonkers, New York

Dear Editor:

For quite a while I have been looking over the "Letters Wanted" column. Since I have not found anything to meet my exact specifications and qualifications, I think I shall ask to have my name inserted in the Mail Bag. I am 19 and have attended the Christian Science Sunday School for 12 years or more.

I should like very much to correspond with girls in France, Spain or Germany, or with anyone who will write to me in those languages, with which I have a slight acquaintance.

Aside from the linguistic education from which I hope to benefit, I believe that if each one of us has a foreign friend, or even an acquaintance, whose language he understands and whose aims he perceives and is in accord with, there will be less false patriotism, and a more united world, bound by ties of knowledge and understanding rather than prejudice or tradition. This may sound farfetched, but ultimately this problem really does lie with the individual, and I for one should certainly like to familiarize myself with different customs, environments and everything that accompanies them.

Too, I am interested in violin, piano, voice, journalism, tennis and swimming—in fact, almost anything my prospective correspondents might care to write me about.

I'll answer any letter I may receive promptly. Doris T.

Moorestown, New Jersey

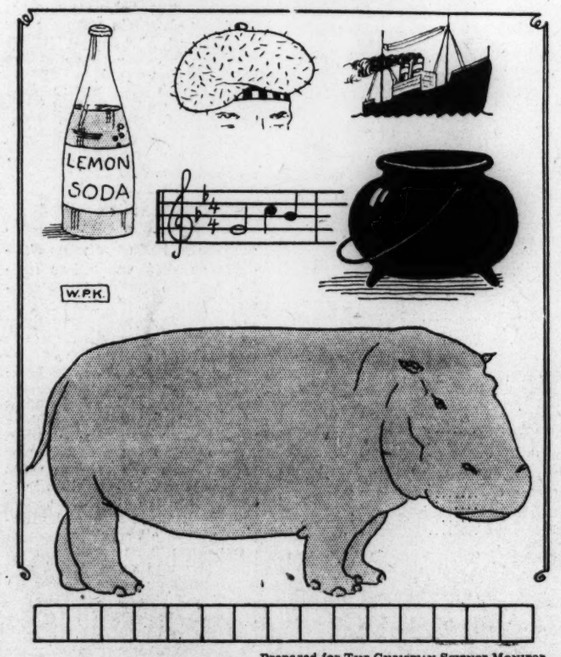
Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy reading The Young Folks' Page very much, especially the Mail Bag. When in Boston about 6 years ago I visited The Mother Church, and the Publishing House. It was interesting going over the Publishing House, and seeing just how the Monitors, Journals and Sentinels were published.

Moorestown is about 10 miles from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It is an old Quaker town. In some parts of the town there are trees that form a beautiful arch over the streets. At the building called the Community House there is an old English garden, and a large playground where there are swings, slides, seesaws, and a tennis court. Inside there is a swimming pool, a Girl Scout room and other clubrooms.

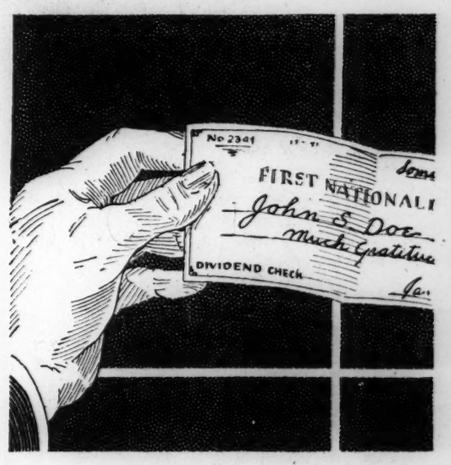
I am 15 years old, interested in swimming, music, sports, and camping. I would love to correspond with any girl my age, especially from France, Brazil or any other country. Diana T.

Condensed Names Puzzle



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the Above Objects Are Correctly Named and Written in a Certain Order, the Letters May Be Placed in the Squares Provided, One Letter in Each Square. Part of Each Name Forms Part of the Name Which Follows.



Giving Still Paying High Dividends!

There is one investment corporation that is still paying high dividends—the investment in giving. Become a shareholder in this company today by giving your friends

A FOUR SQUARE GIFT

consisting of Christian Science literature that will comfort and cheer.

The gift includes the following periodicals and is effective during December and January.

The Christian Science Monitor One month

Christian Science Sentinel Four issues

$1

The Christian Science Journal One issue

Christian Science Quarterly January issue

If you would like your friends to receive the Monitor for three months check No. 2 in the coupon and inclose $2.00.

NOTE: No change will be made in the combination except that the French, German, Scandinavian or Dutch Heralds of Christian Science may be substituted in place of the Journal and instead of the English Quarterly any one of the translated Quarterlies will be sent on request.

The Christian Science Publishing Society G1
Boston, Massachusetts

Inclosed is $..... Please send A Four Square Gift No. 1 ☐

Please send A Four Square Gift No. 2 ☐

and announcement card to:

Name.....

Address.....

Donor's Name.....

Donor's Address.....

FISHER DENIES LIQUOR CAN AID BETTER TRADE

Can Add Nothing, Yale Man Says, but Can Subtract Much

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 26—The liquor trade can add nothing to the prosperity of the United States, although "it can subtract much," Dr. Irving Fisher, professor of economics at Yale University, asserted in an address before the regional conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church here last night. Dr. Fisher held that prohibition is succeeding and expressed the hope that the result of the election "will show that the public intends to keep it and to enforce it."

"People have forgotten the evils of the saloon and are ready to listen to the wet propaganda which has so skillfully fixed attention on the present evils, although they are less than those of the saloon days," he continued. "This propaganda has been helped by the depression. For in a depression people want to try every desperate measure proposed.

"We are told that prohibition costs us a great deal for enforcement, though it pays for itself in fines. They tell us that its repeal will create employment, though it can do so only by diverting it from other industries—the soft drink industry, the soda water, ice cream, milk, radio, automobile and other industries.

"If the income of the nation is $50,000,000,000 and we spend $2,000,000,000 in the liquor industry, we must take it from elsewhere and must narcotize ourselves in the bargain. Narcotized people do not produce 100 per cent, and there must be a net loss economically from any such parasitic industry."

Attacking the wet assertion that repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment would provide a new source of taxation, Dr. Fisher said this could be done only by taking away an old one.

Concluding his recital of the economic arguments against the abandonment of prohibition, Professor Fisher asserted:

"The fundamental fact is the psychological fact that alcohol is a narcotic drug. A poison has no place in the human insides. Why not legalize the opium traffic? Why not complain of the Harrison Act, which prohibits that traffic? Why hasn't the Chinese opium den addict as good a right to his personal liberty?

"As a matter of fact, opium does not interfere with other people as much as does alcohol. But no respectable person favors opium dens. Why? Because they have not behind them the long tradition and romantic association that liquor has. But the argument for suppressing the alcoholic traffic is stronger, except for fashion, than that for suppressing the opium traffic."

Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam, president of De Pauw University, speaking at an earlier session, declared that increasing concentration of wealth in this country, "with the resulting power over the lives of the masses," was bringing about "an un-American control of American institutions such as the press, the political life and in some cases the educational institutions of the nation."

Holding that this concentration of wealth was a factor in present conditions which should be seriously studied, he continued: "In this year, only 3,376,572 persons filed income tax returns and only 1,946,675 were required to pay an income tax. This means that since there are 72,000,000 people over 21 in the United States, less than three of 100 paid a tax. This is but a single illustration of this concentration of wealth."

Boston Art Notes

Decaris

Goodspeed's Book Shop in Ashburton Place introduced the name of the young French etcher, M. Decaris, to Boston a few years ago. From the very first showing, the artist has exhibited an amazing vigor and fearlessness, outdoing in size, number and repertoire the work of half a dozen print-makers.

M. Decaris (he is made known to us only by his surname) was born at the turn of the century, and has lived and worked in Paris, wandering at times to various artistic strongholds in Europe. He has not conceded to the limitations of aquaforte, but has forced the possibilities to the utmost, thus producing a repertoire which is full of variety and daring. He is enterprising, undertaking to portray vast stretches of landscape, trees, mountains, rivers, churches; he crams a multitude of objects into the small limits of a plate, and yet gives no illusion of overloading it. He has learned from the German masters how to revaluate material from the outside world in terms of bitten lines, and black-and-white rendition. He has learned more—to achieve a tonal equivalence so that his black-and-white lines are seen opaque, gleaming, metallic, silken, flexible, brittle. He has almost the fault of his qualities; often he gives too much.

For M. Decaris the world is a vast stage; life is a vivid pageant, with man and nature at heightened moments providing the varying tableaux. The storm-rent cloud, the glaring sunlight, the gushing torrent all lend their ominous note, while men are seen in rapt contemplation, or in heroic action. The dramatic quality of each subject is played up to the full by means of the foil of contrast and exaggeration. There is always a sense of largeness, of importance, of impressiveness. One may imagine the trumpets blown to their fullest, the drums beating deafeningly, for there is something quite operatic about M. Decaris's imagination.

Technically he controls his means, exploring new regions of possibility and contriving fresh effects. All this extravaganza is unrelieved, however, by the restful, quiet, reposeful design and gracious delicacy so frequently encountered even in the most tempestuous works of the masters of etching.

D. A.

OILSTOCKS, LTD., INCOME

Oilstocks, Ltd., reports for the nine months Sept. 30, 1932, net income of $54,192 before loss on securities sold, which amounted to $1,082,653. This compares with net profit a year ago of $126,107 before loss on securities sold amounting to $1,448,644.

Flood of Flaming Advertising Waits to Be Loosed by Repeal

Newspapers and Magazines, It Is Shown, Would Drip With Alcoholic Lure, and Billboards Hold Out Sopping Appeals to Tempt Youth

Have those who urge repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment considered that modern advertising technique would tend to increase, rather than decrease, the consumption of liquor? With the radio, movies, and periodicals assuming a major position as educational channels, taking from the church, home and school much of their influence in this field, the danger is threefold.

Subtle and misleading propaganda poured unrestrained into the unprotected thoughts of the young people could be expected to have even greater suggestive power than preprohibition appeals.

This menace in wet proposals is here discussed from the viewpoint of the parents and teachers in their relations with youth.

England's experiences with this same problem, giving a picture of what might happen in the United States in case of repeal, also are cited.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—The torrent of liquor advertising which would be loosed on the country in the event of repeal or modification of the federal dry laws constitutes a menace to social stability, to which the American public, and most particularly that portion intrusted with the education of youth, must be promptly aroused, according to Mrs. Hugh Bradford, president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Many educators and almost all parents, she says, have not stopped to think of the tremendous problems with which they would suddenly be faced if the modern, highly perfected and terrifically powerful weapon of American advertising technique were placed at the disposal of a legalized liquor traffic.

The country, in Mrs. Bradford's opinion, should be made to realize that prohibition repeal would, instead of bringing about the millennial state promised by wets, subject the entire population, including youth, to the most glamorous, the most insidious and probably the most powerful advertising campaign in history.

It is a phase of the prohibition problem which, she points out, has not been realized by those who should be most concerned. She said she believes that millions of parents and thousands of teachers would take a more active and determined stand against prohibition repeal if they were brought to realize its implications along this line.

Publicity Would Flame

Mrs. Bradford is one of several leading educators who have just begun to study what would be the effect on their education and social construction activities if the legal liquor traffic were brought back.

They agree that almost overnight it would probably become the most highly advertised business in the country. Instead of making a stealthy appeal from obscure hideouts and dark alleys, it would vaunt itself on the billboards along the highways, spread itself across the pages of the press and burst forth from every radio in the land.

Temperance education so painstakingly being carried on in the schools would be countered by implications that business and social success could be achieved only by regular consumption of some particular brewer's or distiller's brand of liquor.

As far as can be determined no law could prevent such advertising. If the traffic were legalized, whisky, wine and beer producers would have the same legal right to advertise their products as cigarette manufacturers have today. Advertising mediums would have the option of refusing to carry liquor advertisements, but admittedly few would forgo the profits.

Even dry states, it is particularly pointed out, could not protect themselves against liquor advertising through the United States mails. For if any commodity can be legally sold so far as the Federal Government is concerned, information regarding that commodity can be freely circulated through the mails.

Would Use All Its Art

Liquor advertising would no longer be a simple matter of pictures of bottles. Instead, the appeal would be on the modern emotional basis so thoroughly understood by American advertisers. The homely beer mug of former days would be supplanted by pictures implying that refined conviviality and liquor are inseparable.

The vast improvement in advertising technique since preprohibition days would, it is admitted, inevitably increase the per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages, just as it has increased the consumption of cigarettes. The element of temptation, removed by prohibition, would be back with tenfold power.

Mrs. Bradford considers the danger so imminent that she is proposing immediate steps toward the building up of defenses. Although hoping that warnings should suffice to assure the retention of prohibition, she considers it the duty of the parent-teacher organization, as well as of all organizations concerned with the development of youth, to be prepared for the emergency.

"Our defensive program," she said, "would be to build on home instruction which would begin with the child before the age in which he would be tempted by alluring advertising. We would also hope to build within the schools a program so compelling in thought that it would nullify the advertising that might otherwise prove attractive.

"The argument of conviviality would be the most difficult to combat. It is the worst menace now. Young people are not drinking because they like liquor, but because they think it is the only way of being convivial. We must find some type of substitute."

Mrs. Bradford appealed particularly to communities and business groups to recognize their responsibility of protecting children from the temptations of false conviviality and to provide higher standards and types of entertainment to take its place.

She charged that business men recognize a responsibility to their associates as higher than their responsibility their communities and their children. If they would revise their point of view, she held, the danger inherent in existing conditions at least would be greatly minimized.

Advertising of Liquor Recognized in England As a Bar to Temperance

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 27—The harmful effects of misleading liquor advertisements in England are cited by dry leaders, both English and American, as indicative of the problem which might be expected to follow legalization of liquor in the United States.

The Royal Commission on Licensing, a governmental inquiry board representing all shades of opinion on the drink problem, in its recent report, not only pointed out a tendency toward an increased appetite for intoxicants, due to "this flow of advertisement," but declared that "many advertisements contain statements which amount to palpable scientific untruths."

The memories of many Americans do not go back to preprohibition times when the brewing trade had free reign to exploit every known form of advertising to stimulate liquor consumption and to enrich itself, and consequently recent warnings may have seemed academic.

But England's present-day experience—with its drink trade a licensed industry, run for private profit—is by no means academic. The facts are that unceasing, ever-present liquor advertising throughout England today tends to thwart every step of temperance progress, to spread the alcoholic appetite among its youth and to control a large section of an otherwise free press.

Recognize Growing Evil

Temperance organizations are not alone in recognizing the harmful influences of liquor advertisements and the extent to which they work not only to defeat the purpose of the legislative restrictions on the trade but to offset the nation's educational efforts to teach the ideal of temperance.

No one speaks more authoritatively and objectively about the drink trade in England than the Royal Commission on Licensing, and its findings with respect to the evils of liquor advertising deserve to be read as closely by those who wish to preserve the dry laws of America as by those who wish to improve the temperance laws of Great Britain.

The commission estimates that the total annual expenditure on public liquor advertising in England can be placed conservatively at £2,000,000.

"We believe it to be the case," the commission reports, "that the effect of this flow of advertisement is definitely to increase, or at least to check the diminution of, the total amount of intoxicants consumed. We are unable to accept the contention that the effect is merely to transfer demand from unadvertised to advertised beverages.

"That, admittedly, is one of the results, but all advertising experience establishes that the advertisement of goods of any particular brand tends to swell the total demand for all goods of that kind. Support for this view may be found in the strong advocacy by leading trade journals of bulk advertisement of intoxicants.

"There seems to be reason to think that considerable numbers of liquor advertisements are designed to attract the rising generation.

Might Affect Certain News

"As regards press advertisements, it has been contended that certain sections of the press are likely to shape their policy so as, at least, to give no offense to an industry which supplies them with much advertisement revenue.

"Many advertisements contain statements which amount to palpable scientific untruths; and others make use of anonymous medical testimony in a way which seems to us to be open to strong objection. We understand that the British Medical Association shares our views in this matter.

"Our general conclusion is that there is cause for some alarm in this flow of advertisements. The advertisements to which strongest objection is taken are those exhibited is public places and confronting the passer-by."

Warnings that legalized beer in the United States would mean the return of glittering advertisements to stimulate the drinking of beer, apparently did not overemphasize the danger. England's current experience with liquor advertising, which appears not only in newspapers, magazines and colored billboards, but on tram tickets, in sky-writing, on buses, in the underground and, ironically, on hospital walls, is concrete, if unpleasant, proof.

But, an American might ask, "With the legalization of beer, could not measures be adopted to control liquor advertising?" An altogether reasonable question. And several very excellent theoretical answers are offered. But the nation which is preeminently faced with liquor advertising as a practical problem finds itself helpless to cope with it. In the words of the Royal Commission:

"We have given consideration to means by which this development, amounting as it does at times almost to a public nuisance, could be checked; but we have found ourselves compelled to accept the position that there is no means of doing so which is not open to substantial objection."

TEXAS OIL MEN SEEK CHANGES IN PRORATION LAWS

If Legislature Fails, Say They Will Take Things in Own Hands

TYLER, Tex., Oct. 27 (AP)—East Texans massed in the district court room here last night adopted resolutions petitioning Gov. R. S. Sterling to summon the Legislature in special session immediately to strengthen oil proration laws held invalid by a three-judge federal court decision.

They declared their intention, if all other means failed, of taking matters into their own hands to enforce the curbing of oil production to protect their properties.

This decision was embodied in a resolution calling for self-proration among operators, pipe lines and purchasers and declaring that if no other relief was available, those present at the meeting would resolve themselves into a vigilante committee "and act accordingly."

Gov. R. S. Sterling sent additional Texas rangers and state militia into the field, the latter to reënforce a skeleton force there for the past year under a declaration of martial law.

Many persons, fearful that unrestrained production in the field, one of the largest in the world, might shatter the whole system of regulated production, deluged the Governor with pleas for a special session of the Legislature to remedy any defects in conservation laws.

The production permitted by the commission at present is 335,000 barrels daily for the entire field. This is apportioned equally, 40 barrels to each well. The allowable has been changed from time to time, and another hearing to consider conditions in the field has been set for Nov. 3.

With the decision of the court not effective for 15 days, members of the Railroad Commission and the Attorney-General's Department conferred, and subsequently Mr. C. V. Terrell, chairman of the commission, said the existing regulations would be kept in force until the Nov. 3 hearing.

Motorists Declared To Need Tax Relief

If there is to be a curtailment of public highway construction, as proposed, in Massachusetts, Mr. Frank E. Lyman, Commissioner of Public Works, thinks the savings should be passed along to the motorist in the form of reduced taxes.

Motorists, he declared at a meeting of the Massachusetts Motor Truck Club, yesterday, need a rest from taxation as much, if not more, than any other group. With counties, cities and towns being relieved of their share in the costs of highway maintenance and land damages, Mr. Lyman saw no need of any increase in the gasoline tax.

Under the present system of maintenance and improved equipment for taking care of highways, the commissioner said the State should be able to do considerably more work than usual on the highways without any increase in taxation to motorists. He took the side of the truckmen in their controversy with the railroads by declaring that trucks do not necessitate the building of better and safer roads at tremendous added expense.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 NBC, Tangee Musical Dreams.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Address, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 Republican State Committee talk.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
7:37 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:45 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 NBC, Republican Feature Program.
8:15 Talk, Mr. William S. Youngman.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:45 NBC, Pat Barnes, organ.
9:00 Grin and Bearit; soloist; piano duo.
9:15 Victory Rally, Boston Arena; addresses, Gov. Joseph B. Ely; Hon. Alfred E. Smith.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Hollywood on the Air; celebrities; soloists; orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Announcement; talk.
5:15 "The Original Teddy Bears."
5:30 Dog Chat, Dr. Ross.
5:45 NBC, "Sekatary Hawkins"; sketch.
6:00 NBC, Gov.-Gen. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., speaking from Manila, P. I.
6:30 News; Wolverine Spotlight.
6:45 Political talk.
7:00 NBC, Jean Fay, songs.
7:10 Boston Horse Show talk.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Eva Le Gallienne and Joseph Schildkraut, scene from "Camille"; stars; soloists.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Maxwell House Show Boat"; Charles Winninger; Jules Bledsoe; Hall Johnson Choir; minstrels; soloists; players; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; Jack Pearl, "Baron Munchausen"; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Ben Alley, tenor.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "Rambles in Rhythm."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 The Novelty Four.
6:30 Bob Emery; Winthrop Packard.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 Lew Conrad's Orchestra; "Tip" O'Neill.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:15 Sears New England Days.
8:30 "The Irregular Guys"; vocal.
8:45 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra; soloist.
9:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Omar Khayyám"; drama.
10:00 Organ recital.
10:15 "Senator Numb and Clarence."
10:30 Local Dance music.
11:00 "Through the Hollywood Keyhole."
11:05 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior stock company.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, William O'Neal; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Shell sport talk.
6:45 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
7:45 Cremona String Quartet.
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:15 CBS, Republican Committee: Hon. James M. Beck.
8:45 Chemical Society lecture.
9:00 Le Paradis Band.
9:15 "Master of Mystery," sketch.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 Addresses, Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Hon. Alfred E. Smith, from Boston Arena.
10:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
11:00 CBS, Navy Day program: addresses, Secretary of the Navy Adams, Representative Sol Bloom.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Classical recordings.
2:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Male quartet.
4:30 p. m.—Messages from ministers.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC Musical Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor and commentator.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:31 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
2:45 p. m.—Local and NBC music.
3:15 p. m.—NBC, Republican committee.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, "Rhythmic Serenade."
4:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WBZ.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—NBC musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC, Rice String Quartet.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Republican Committee.
12:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:30-4:00 p. m.—CBS, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor; Oscar Shumsky, violin soloist.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, "The Grab Bag."
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Address, Dr. Ferdinand Veverka, Czechoslovakian Minister.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio period; news.
3:15 p. m.—Piano recital.
3:30 p. m.—Cremona String Quartet.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.

MRS. POLING TO SPEAK AT HOOVER RALLY

Mrs. Daniel Poling, wife of the head of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, has been invited to address the newly organized Hoover Victory Committee mass meeting to be held in Tremont Temple, Nov. 1. The committee was the outcome of a gathering held at the Women's City Club, yesterday.

On the platform at this meeting will be seated prominent civic leaders. A musical program has been arranged in charge of Miss Daisy A. Swadkins, president of the Women's Organist Club of Boston. Mrs. Frank Ford Hill is in charge of the general arrangements.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE — Big money selling Deluxe 14-21 All Folder $1 assortments; brand new, exclusive designs; exquisite quality, unsurpassed values; big commissions; other money makers; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, Suite 404, 179 Lincoln, Boston.

LADIES to sell box assortments and personal engraved Christmas cards, also Calendar of Truth; highest commission. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

SELL beautiful 21-folder Christmas Greeting Assortment, Everyday Assortment, Gift Wrappings; no experience necessary; large profit; samples on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-14, Fitchburg, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

ROOMS AND BOARD

PASADENA, CALIF.—Centrally located residential, desirable rooms, single or double, with or without bath; excellent table; home atmosphere. 304 S. Oakland. TE. 0720.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE

Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.

HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

MIAMI, FLA.—District managers and saleswomen wanted to sell lingerie direct to wearer; good territory open; liberal commission basis. DOWNING MFG. CO., 708 Professional Bldg.

WOMEN — Sell our costume jewelry direct to customers; consignments sent; liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W 42nd St., New York City.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Inc.

Established 1922 N. J. State License
PRINCETON, N. J. Tel. 755
Illustrated Booklet
Mrs. Kathryn Barmore, Mgr.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ARLINGTON ARMS

144-44 SANFORD AVE., FLUSHING, N. Y.
Opposite Christian Science church
2-3-4-room apartments; reasonable rents. W. F. TAYLOR, Inc., 163-24 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Phone Ivanhoe 2-7800

BACK BAY

1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave. Boston Tel. Commonwealth 3212

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Beautiful 7-room apartment, separate entrance, suitable for professional; garage if desired. DR. CHAS. ROND, 433 So. Huntington Ave.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

FLUSHING
LOWERED RENT SCHEDULES
Beautiful, Modern, Elevator Apartments
Offering Unprecedented Savings.

THE GIBSON
148-09 Northern Boulevard
Phone FLushing 9-6781

THE YORKSHIRE
42-20 Kissena Boulevard
Phone INdependence 3-6777
4 Rooms from $70
5 Rooms from $80
6 Rooms from $90
7 Rooms from $115
Lodge Service Refrigeration
Agent on Premises
Reliance Property Management, Inc.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Halstead Apts, 250 Martine Avenue
4 Rooms from $75
Elevators, electric refrigeration, dining alcoves and wood-burning fireplaces. Call or phone White Plains 4646 or Scarsdale 472.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

LADIES' HANDBAGS
Making—remodeling all kinds—
"Petit Points Specialty"
MARY STEELE, 646 West 125th St., N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MARMON limousine, elegant, $2 hour, $300 month or by trip; owner drives; reference. Ingersoll 2-3266. BACHMAN, 175 Penimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

WILL take in my home physically handicapped children; best references, lowest rates; non-sectarian; experienced. Box X-81, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-8342, New York City.

FOR SALE OR RENT

BUNGALOW, four rooms, bath, electricity, furnace, fruit trees, garage, $20. O. H. TRADER, Seaford, L. I., N. Y.

GARAGES

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Royalton Garage; Cars stored with service or without. 1386 Atlantic Avenue. Lafayette 3-0700.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER AND BEAUTY SHOP
Maurice L. Kornberg, Fritz Lieberknecht, Props. Eugene and Nestle Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving. 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Phone Lon. 7284.

HOMES TO SHARE

QUEENS VILLAGE, Long Island, N. Y.—Business lady wishes to share home with couple or two ladies. Write Box X-79, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS.—In private family, quiet, desirable room; friendly home; excellent food; care if required. Asp. 8243.

HOUSE IN THE PINES
Home offering comforts and attention to those desiring rest and study. Address MISS CAROLINE W. HEER, Manager, 16 Fusting Ave., Catonsville, Md. Phone Catonsville 333. Miss Helen Russell, Founder.

PLEASANT, comfortable home offered two people; loving care available if needed. MRS. GRIFFIN, 309 Simpson Place, Peekskill, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND

Found by Boston Police Dept.

733011—Cocoa, burlap bag of cocoa marked G. P. A. O.
734911—Tire, Firestone, 20x5, attached to a Nash disc wheel.
CALL LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT Ken. 6700, Line 9

MOVING AND STORAGE

WM. McDONALD & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1859
Local and Long Distance Furniture Moving
Packing—Storing—Shipping
79 Dartmouth St. Boston KENmore 6316

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE SELECTION OF NEW AND USED FURNITURE FOR OFFICE OR STUDIO. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 E. 33D, N. Y. C.

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York
6581 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7781

S. H. FARGHER
PIPE ORGAN MAINTENANCE
8985 212th St., Queens Village, L. I., N. Y.
35 years' experience Missouri 7-3188

PAYING GUESTS

HILLVIEW, WOODSTOCK, N. Y., Tel. 140—Built for rest and study in beautiful Catskill Mountains; enjoy the October country side in new, modernly equipped, attractively furnished, well-heated, year-round home.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, called the Lakewood of Long Island. Ideal winter home. Near Winnwood School. Booklet.
Phone Ronk. 16.

PRINTING

ARTISTIC printing, specialist in color work, good printing. THE JEWETT-LANE STUDIO, 23 Pine St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

ROOMS AND BOARD

A CLEAN, orderly, refined home is available for gentleman or lady; every convenience, comfort, and service; 20 miles from Boston. Box G-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Two sunny rooms with fireplaces and bath near Longwood Towers. ASP. 4641.

HOLLIS, L. I., N. Y.—All or part of furnished 6-room house with garage and large studio or playroom; attractive, comfortable, automatic heat; convenient to stores and transit. 30 minutes to New York City, L. I. R. R. Phone Hollis 5-3222-W evenings.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.—1 or 2 rooms in attractive home; private bath, convenient transportation; gentlemen preferred. Havemeyer 4-0509.

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.—Several rooms in private home with or without board; light housekeeping accommodations if desired. Rep. 9-3358. 8828 172rd St.

MERIDEN, CONN.—Pleasant room in quiet home; some meals if desired. MISS IVES, 81 Randolph Avenue.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Very desirable, large, attractive front room; convenient. L. B. B., 55 Lafayette St. N. R. 4519.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 90th (Broadway) 10-N—Distinctive, light, sunny, outside; double, single; bath; beautiful, modern, harmonious apartment; references.

NEW YORK CITY, 107 W. 86th—Attractive room, high-class business woman or man; only roomer. Schuyler 3240. References exchanged.

N. Y. C., 1 West 68th St. (1-D)—Large, attractive room connecting bath; opposite church; privacy, refinement, $8. Endicott 2-2909.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway), 4-G—Lovely single outside rooms, all conveniences, elevator, 2 desks, floor lamps. Trafalgar 7-1927.

NEW YORK CITY, 229 West 97th St., Apartment 6-B—Single-double room, adjoining bath; board optional. Riverside 9-1547.

WOODHAVEN, N. Y.—Furnished comfortable room, steam heat, hot water; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box K-18, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED—Experienced insurance, real estate investment securities salesman; commission. C. E. PANO & CO., Jamestown, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

APRONS, lingerie, hosiery; earn splendid commissions selling acquaintances guaranteed merchandise; unusual values; credit arranged. PHOEBE, 1170 Broadway, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BUTLER-COOK-CHAUFFEUR (Filipino) — Excellent references. Tel. Riverside 9-9264, Box V-6, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

COOK—15 years' experience in hotel and institutions; references furnished; age 34, married. Box No. G-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED soloist and teacher desires position in a larger field; Christian Science church preferred. Address T. S., General Delivery, Kingston, N. Y.

MARRIED man with a child needs work such as heavy housekeeping or odd jobs of any kind. HERBERT N. COLBY, 63 Bowen Ave., Medford, Mass. Telephone Mystic 1392-M.

PASTRY BAKER, wide experience, wants position in small institution; had 5 years in first-class institution; small salary, found. Box G-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED Swedish woman desires position as cook; neat, orderly, capable, willing; references. ANNA D. NELSON, 45 Worcester St., Boston. Com. 3311.

GENTLEWOMAN willing to give loving care to elderly lady or to take charge of motherless home; small compensation. F. B., 410 Bird Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

GOOD cook, colored, part or whole time; reference. MRS. CONSTANCE DAIRLEY, 3352 104th St., Corona, Long Island, N. Y. Telephone Havemeyer 4-7742.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—By earnest, capable college graduate with secretarial training, business experience. MISS ELLEN MOREHOUSE, 470 Court St.

WANTED—Position in dress and millinery shop, Florida or New York City; can mold hats to the head, have own following; please state amount will pay. Write Box K-19, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

WANTED

SOPRANOS, Altos, Tenors and Basses to join the People's Choral Union of Boston. Mr. Francis Findlay, Conductor. The Choral Union begins its 36th season Sunday, Oct. 30, at 4 p. m., in Recital Hall, New England Conservatory Building, 294 Huntington Ave., Boston. Come and sing the great Oratorios and be a member of one of the oldest and best singing societies in New England. Dues 25 cents weekly. A voice test will be given free of charge.

WANTED TO BUY

RANDOLPH, N. Y.—Wanted to buy, small going tea room business; suitable partnership considered. MARGARET M. FISH, 144 Main St.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

Made and Guaranteed by WESTINGHOUSE
"Marr" Oil Burner, $265
This oil burner will heat any home up to 18 rooms! It is doubly guaranteed . . . by Howland's, and the Westinghouse Company. Use the Budget Payment Plan.
HOWLAND'S

For Smart Clothes
PRICE IN HARMONY WITH THE TIMES
At Meigs' Corner MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED Dial 5-2181 Enterprise 3800

Stoddard G. Goodsell
Incorporated
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
787-789 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

3-4262 Light Trucking

E. B. HAWKINS & SON
WOOD ICE **COAL** KOPPERS COKE
1597 IRAINSTAN AVENUE

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
DIAMODS *and* JEWELRY
1134 Broad Street

Braunfield
SMART MILLINERY
POPULAR PRICES
TWELVE-FIFTEEN MAIN STREET

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
915 MAIN ST. 1428 MAIN ST.

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Heating
UNIFLOW WATER SYSTEM and REFRIGERATORS
234 SEAVIEW AVENUE Phone 4-5520

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
192 FAIRFIELD AVE.

GREENWICH

GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 532

CHANCY D'ELIA
Ladies' Wear
At Snappy Cleaners, 248 Greenwich Avenue

SAMUEL GREENBERGER
JEWELERS
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

FALL FOOTWEAR *for* EVERY OCCASION
The Favorite Shoe Store
"Shoes of Quality"
Tel. 946 92 Greenwich Avenue

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn
Telephones 1800-1801

HARTFORD

Freeman-Church Incorporated 17-19 Asylum Street
MEN'S FINE CLOTHES
HATS, HABERDASHERY
Established 1861

They Are So Good!
And We Have Them All
MUELLER'S Macaroni Noodles Spaghetti
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

559 MAIN Beroth *Bread* Shop 1123 MAIN

Hatch & North Coal Co.
HAZLE BROOK COAL
COKE—OIL
83 ASYLUM STREET Phone 2-1032

VAN DYK

CONNECTICUT

NEW LONDON

PERRY & STONE, Inc.
Jewelers Since 1865
LEATHER STATIONERY
NOVELTIES
246 STATE ST., New London

NORWALK

QUIET MAY
OIL BURNERS
For Discriminating Buyers
THE MAY
AUTOMATIC BURNER CO.
93 Wall St., Norwalk Phone 3030-W

SATURDAY OUTING AND WEEK-END CLUB *for* BOYS
AT TOLTEC HILLS IN WESTON
11 miles from Norwalk on Newtown Road
ALL SPORTS HORSEBACK RIDING
CAMPING HIKING
Moderate rates include transportation to and from home. For Folder address: Wallace Greene Arnold, Westport, Conn. Telephone Westport 5723 on Fridays after six o'clock.

NORWALK
SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conon
Tel. 3201

ANGEVINE
FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

Let us show you how we can save you money on AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
74 WALL ST., NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

STAMFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 3-7535 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 3.
100 PROSPECT STREET

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET

These Are the Underthings Women Prefer the Year Round:
Tailored Glove Silk Undergarments
Vests: $1.10 each
Bloomers and Panties: $1.25 each.
Glove Silk Underthings—First Floor

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
The Downes-Smith Co.
79 ATLANTIC SQ., STAMFORD, CONN.

Headquarters for
Worsted-Tex Suits
and
Knit-Tex Coats for Men
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

Better Baked Products
de BRUYCKER
BAKE SHOPS, Inc.
168 BEDFORD STREET
271 MAIN STREET
577 MAIN STREET

Walk-Over
Shoes
for Men and Women
Also
Large New Children's Department.
113 ATLANTIC ST.
Geo. W. Montour, Prop.

Phone 3-3245
THE
Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture. Your Patronage Appreciated.
197 MAIN STREET STAMFORD, CONN.
Under Management of M. C. Zeltner

THE VICK-HARDING REALTY COMPANY
Real Estate and Insurance in All Their Branches
205 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

WATERBURY

FALL GLOVES FALL LINGERIE
FALL HOSIERY FALL NECKWEAR
FALL COATS, DRESSES and SUITS
Fine Assortments—Best of Styles
Guaranteed Qualities—
Reasonable Prices
COME AND SEE THEM
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
Incorporated
WATERBURY, CONN.

New Fall
STETSON HATS
$5.00
J. JOHNSON & SONS
WATERBURY

Come in and Select from the New Stock of Cape Cod Shirts
The MILLER & PECK CO.
WATERBURY, CONN.

"We serve to serve again"—
Sanitary
Safe Milk and Delicious Ice Cream
183 CHERRY ST. WATERBURY, CONN.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

BENTZ & GALTON
TAILORS
21 WEST SARATOGA ST. Plaza 5149
FRANK E. BENTZ, formerly with Fred. Oldham, Inc.
CHAS. F. GALTON
formerly with H. O. Perry & Co.
Better tailoring at present-day prices.

INSURANCE
of every kind
MINNIE COHEN
703 American Building
BALTIMORE, MD. Plaza 3871

Phones: Belmont 9461; Chesapeake 9374
Kraft's Quality Market
Table Luxuries
3809-11 OLD YORK ROAD at 39th Street

CUMBERLAND

SCHWARZENBACH'S
"A Good Store in a Good Town"
The "ROSEKNIT" SHOWER-PROOF TOP-COAT is an all-weather Companion and an unusual value at $19.75!
BALTIMORE ST., CUMBERLAND, MD.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John G. Myers Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Great 62nd
ANNIVERSARY SALE
Starts
TUESDAY, NOV. 1
A Great Storewide Event with Special Values Each Day

Your Old Fur Coat
Made Into a Smart
Fur Jacket
$25
An unusual offer for a limited time only!
Whitney's
Albany, New York

G.C.REARDON, Inc.
Furniture of Character
ANNOUNCING
New Sales Plan
SAVINGS FOR ALL
BROADWAY AND MAIDEN LANE
ALBANY, N. Y.

Attend
DAVID'S
39 NORTH PEARL STREET
Great Anniversary Sale

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

"High in Quality But Not in Price"
Perkins Silk Shop
CHOICE READY-MADE DRESSES
$2.88 to $9.75
Savings on every dress.
Latest Styles, Wanted Colors.
Piece Goods Always Our Specialty.
We invite you to inspect our splendid Woolen Dress and Coating Fabrics.
15 SOUTH PEARL ST., one block below State St., in the National Savings Bank Building, Albany, New York.

Ground Gripper Shoes
Corrective and Dress With Comfort and Wear
for
Men, Women and Children
10 STEUBEN STREET ALBANY, N. Y.

NEW, SMART
HATS
$1.98 to $5.00
Grace & Merit
21 NO. PEARL ST. ALBANY, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Wall Paper—Draperies
175-179 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
82 No. Pearl St. 140 So. Pearl St.
167 Central Avenue

Cantilever Shoe
for Men and Women
65 COLUMBIA STREET

HARVEY'S GARAGE
251-259 HUDSON AVENUE
DE SOTO SALES—SERVICE
Storage—Washing—Lubrication
General Repairing

AUBURN

MATRIX and DU-BURY SHOES for WOMEN
Better Grade Shoes-Hosiery
Dusenbury's
Luggage
One Stop St. Auburn, N.Y.
STETSONS and BOSTONIAN SHOES for MEN
$5-$10 $5-$10

BINGHAMTON

Cloverdale Farms Co.
PHONE 2-5361
"A" Pasteurized Milk
Certified Milk
Guernsey "A" Raw Milk
Cottage Cheese
Buttermilk, Butter, Ice Cream

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

It will be better to buy now, taking advantage of present low prices before the advance
at McLEAN'S

O. W. Sears & Son, Inc.
19 CLINTON ST.
PITTSTON COAL
Phone 2-3487—2-3488

CHARLES V. SMITH
OFFICE *and* SOCIETY STATIONER
101 COURT STREET
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Lauder's Restaurant
171-173 WASHINGTON STREET
UPSTAIRS
Luncheon, 35c to 60c
Dinner, 65c and 85c

I. MILLER
Beautiful Shoes and Hose
STETSON, BOSTONIAN, FLORSHEIM
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

BRONXVILLE

HENRY W. PLATE ALL KINDS INSURANCE
349 East 149th St. New York City
Tel. Mott Haven 8145-1865
also Tel. Yonkers 4885

BUY YOUR
Westinghouse Appliances
FROM
CHAS. H. RYAN COMPANY
Plumbers, Heaters and Electricians
5 PARK PLACE Bronxville 3810

WESTCHESTER
FUEL COMPANY
Wood *Quality Coal* Coke
TUCKAHOE, N. Y. Tel. 1472-J

SQUIBB
DENTAL CREAM
You can purchase from us Household and Toilet Necessities nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
EDGAR S. BELLIS
Phone 1073 116 PONFIELD ROAD

D. STRUSS, Inc.
FANCY GROCERIES
DELICATESSEN
Fruit and Vegetables
Phones 5650-5651 56 Pondfield Road

Genungs Little Shoppe
100 PONDFIELD ROAD
Blankets, Negligees, Slippers
Hats, Dresses, etc.

The NOSEGAY
Inc.
Beautiful Flowers
Personal Attention
Reasonable Prices
65 PONDFIELD ROAD

Bronxville Garage, Inc.
1 KENSINGTON ROAD TEL. 3351-3352
STORAGE SUPPLIES
Agents for Willys-Knight and Willys
Branch Service Stations
540 Palmer Ave., Bryn Mawr
502 Tuckahoe Road, Yonkers
47-49 So. Third Ave., Mt. Vernon

BUFFALO

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

Herman Schmidt
Linens and Children's Wear
up to size 14
Quality to Unequaled Prices
501 MAIN STREET

Central DRY CLEANING CO.
Grant 3365
159-167 WEST UTICA STREET
Modern Cold Storage Vaults

ESTABLISHED 1869 R. J. STICKNEY COAL CO.
Cone Cleaned
READING
Anthracite
Doner Hanna Semet-Solvay Coke
D. J. STICKNEY COAL CO.
161 PEARL STREET Cl. 0796

Tupper 1077 H. M. O'DONNELL, Prop.
Let's Start Over Again
1339 MAIN STREET
We handle high grade late model Used Cars exclusively

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
14 EAST CHIPPEWA STREET

SOUND AMPLIFIERS
Rented for All Occasions
Krome Radio Service
1678 MAIN BID. 6527

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

Homer's Service
HOMER G. SCHOPF, Prop.
2724 Bailey Avenue
GAS • OILS • ACCESSORIES

NEW HATS
$1.98 to $5.00
Claremont
475 MAIN ST. WA 5227

Telephones: Washington 7137 and 7138
WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market, Buffalo, N. Y.

CORTLAND

Andrews Jewelry Store
JEWELRY
Always a Pleasing Christmas Gift
26 MAIN STREET

Order Christmas Photos *NOW!*
ADAMS' STUDIO
77-79 MAIN ST., CORTLAND, N. Y.
Second Floor—Turn Right Phone 2044-J

ELMIRA

Pay Cash—It Pays
TRY IT
WERDENBERG'S
Clothiers and Furnishers for Men and Boys
200 WEST WATER ST.

Mark Twain Candies
HOME MADE
MARK TWAIN HOTEL
RUTH KLINE BETTY BATES

GLENS FALLS

The New
Salem Heirloom Chinaware
will be found on display in our Chinaware Department—a remarkable and beautiful service for your table.
Exclusive at
WILEY'S
154-156 GLEN ST., GLENS FALLS, N. Y.

HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
Coal and Lumber
Phone Homer 143

ITHACA

Wonder-Heat
Range Oil Burner
$34.50
ROTHSCHILD'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

LENRAY BAKERY and DELICATESSEN
Specializing in
Freshly Roasted Nut Meats
218 WEST STATE STREET Phone 9395

INSURANCE
in the Best Companies
Fire, Auto, and All Other Forms
I. E. DENNIS
324 EAST STATE STREET

JAMESTOWN

Landy Bros. DRY CLEANERS
Office and Plant
211-213 Hopkins Ave.
Phone 7-976
Branch Offices
794 E. 2nd St.
210 E. 2nd St.

SUDANETTE
NELSON'S STORE *of* SPECIALTY SHOPS
106-110 E. Second JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

GOTHAM
Gold Stripe Hosiery
for Beauty, Service and Fall Shades
$1.00, $1.35 and $1.50
MACOMBER & STUART, Inc.
Main at Second Streets Phone 4129
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Abrahamson-Biglow Co.

Exclusive Selling Agents for
"Loft" Candy
In Jamestown
Fresh Every Week

Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
BASSETT, 302 Main St.
Phone 33-135 Jamestown, N. Y.

FINE WATCHES
PERFECT DIAMONDS
Our Repair Work Guaranteed.
C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Next Door to Shea's Theatre

NEW YORK

KENMORE

MONARCH
Food Products
DELICATESSEN
WERNER'S MARKET
3145 DELAWARE AVENUE Riverside 2864

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting Marcelling
Gladys Chandler 2852 Delaware Ave.
Ri. 2111

Patronize *Your* Community
Enjoy Good Milk and Better Service by Phoning Your Order to
JOHNSON'S INDEPENDENT DAIRY
208 MAYVILLE AVENUE Del. 7827

Kenmore Coal and Ice Co.
MOVING
16 Lincoln Blvd Ri. 1320

LARCHMONT

FLORIST
MIRIAM GRANT
FLORAL DESIGNS
POTTED PLANTS AND FERNS
Also a fine assortment of BULBS for FALL PLANTING
96 Weaver St. Tel. Larchmont 21
Successor to George Grant

Madame G. R. Auriol
French Dressmaker
Alterations—Modeling—Also French Language Taught, 75c hour
4 CHATSWORTH AVE. Barbara Apts. 22-A

Long Island

BALDWIN

CUDDY'S CANARY COTTAGES
CUDDY says:
Only our prices have been cut! Quality, quantity and service remain. Week day luncheons now 65c and 85c. Week day dinners now $1. Sunday and holiday dinners $1. Free parking space.
"Just a Good Place to Eat" on Long Island
268 W. Merrick Road
FREEPORT

Nassau Home Floor Service Co.
FLOORS waxed, polished every 2 weeks, continuous service, $1 a room for 2 services.
18 KINGSTON AVE. Tel. Freeport 4774-W

ELMHURST

PAINTS! HARDWARE!
Make our shop your headquarters for fall supplies. We deliver
H. C. DREWES
91-14 CORONA AVE. New. 99-0989

It's Good When It Comes From
EDINA BAKERY
BREADS—CAKES—PIES
9058 Corona Ave. New. 9-3512

This Is the Store That Gives
"SERVICE THAT SERVES"
Delivery anywhere
Schletter's Pharmacy
91-30 CORONA AVE. Newtown 9-1660

A. FLEISCHMAN
RELIABLE FURRIER
Bring in your fur coat and let me estimate on remodeling. Price Reasonable. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
43-18 91st Place at ELMHURST BRIDGE

FAR ROCKAWAY

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Cor. MOTT and CORNAGE AVENUE
Near Christian Science church
CAR WASHING BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

LILLIAN PERPER
Showing Our New Line of Dresses in the Newest Styles and Materials at MODERATE PRICES
Misses—Half Sizes and Large Sizes
400 OAK AVE., CEDARHURST Ced. 2569

TEL. CEDARURST 1488
JULIUS S. WESTON
Plumbing and Heating
Materials and Labor Greatly Reduced
Agent for Sundstrand Oil Burner
477 CENTRAL AVENUE

Phone Cedarhurst 0709
CROSSWAYS
TAILORS, CLEANERS, DYERS, Inc.
124 Cedarhurst Avenue
Cor. Willow Avenue
CEDARHURST, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY—Woodmere

Tel. Franklin 1235 8 Irving Place
NICHOLAS GROSS
UPHOLSTERER and DECORATOR
Curtains, Bed Spreads, Slip Covers
Mattresses and Box Springs
Made to Order

FLUSHING

DR. POSNER'S
SHOES FOR CHILDREN
Fitted by X-Ray
Sally Sunbeam
Helprin's
103 Amity St., Flushing Ph. Flus. 9-7477

FOREST HILLS

Tel. Boulevard 3684
S. FELD, *Furrier*
Furs remodeled and repaired by expert furrier. Made to look like new. Moderate prices. A trial will convince you.
7204 AUSTIN ST. Forest Hills, L. I.

GREENWAY MOVING & STORAGE
72-09 AUSTIN STREET
Padded Vans
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE PROMPT SERVICE
Tel. Blvd. 8-7348 Night: Laurelton 8-2260

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS (Continued)

MERLI:
Specializing in the proper fitting of Children's Good Shoes
72-17 AUSTIN STREET

HEMPSTEAD

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD
90 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
STETSON HATS
STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
262 FULTON AVE. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

It's About Time to
Consider Furs
Bring in your fur coat and let us recondition it. Fur and cloth coats made to your individual order by expert furrier and tailors. Quality and workmanship guaranteed.
FOX FUR SHOP
37-46 82nd St., Bet. Polk and Roosevelt Ave.

GOOD NEWS!
Enna Jettick Shoes
Now $4.40 and $5
AAAAA to EEE, 1 to 12
ROOSEVELT SHOE SHOP
83-19 Roosevelt Ave., bet. 83rd and 84th Sts.

CARTERET BEAUTY SHOP
FRANCES ANN NICHOLS SMART HATS
your hair & hat must be smart.....we can aid you with both.....
Hav. 4-1238
161-15 Jamaica Ave. Opp. Queensboro Office

Amazing Value
SILK HOSIERY
Special purchase of excellent quality sheer and service weight 59c
I. E. MANUS & CO.
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., bet. 82d and 83d Sts.

A Gift Only You Can Give
Your PHOTOGRAPH
Pearl Art Studio
37-14 82ND STREET Pom. 6-0986

Consult us for
FALL DECORATING
Draperies—Bedspreads—Lamp Shades Made to Order
LILY J. KROBOTH
37-50 82ND ST. Pom. 6-4375

HONESTY—COURTESY—SERVICE
JACOB FRIEDMAN
JEWELER
All kinds of repair work—Watches and Clocks our Specialty.
40-42 82ND ST., opp. Jackson Theatre

Pom. 6-6578
Elaine
Step in and see our new line of
Fall Dresses
Distinctive styles at modest prices.
Open evenings except Wed.
3755 82ND STREET

QUALITY SERVICE COURTESY
OXFORD MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
8018 Polk Avenue
Pom. 6-5069

FRED G. KELLEY INC
MOVING, STORAGE WAREHOUSE
CRATING 37-60 81st St.
SHIPPING Hav. 9-5000
PACKING Sun. Hav. 9-4438
Phone NEWton 9-6975 Delivery Anywhere
PERFECTION
CLEANERS and DYERS
TAILORS and FURRIERS
40-20 82ND ST. *Near Subway Station*

◆ QUEENS TAVERN ◆
Delicious Home-Cooked Food
Luncheon, 50c and 65c
Dinner 85c and $1.00
Breads, Cakes, Pies—Fresh daily in our bakery department.
7911 ROOSEVELT AVE. Hav. 9-1036

Lowest Cut Prices in Long Island on
cosmetics—perfumes—toilet articles
IRENE COSMETIC SHOPPE
Next to Loft's
Pom. 6-7879 3740 82nd Street

JAMAICA

Republic 9-0219
JOHN BROS.
EXCLUSIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET, Jamaica, L. I.
Repairing and Remodeling. Coats Made to Order.

LYNBROOK

TEL.: LYNBROOK 772
Home-Like Laundry
395 ATLANTIC AVE., EAST ROCKAWAY
Near Scranton Avenue

QUEENS VILLAGE

Queens Plaza Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor
Experts in All Branches of Beauty Culture
9615 SPRINGFIELD BLVD.
Missouri 7-3171

Specialist in Corsetry
Queens Corset Shoppe
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
215 E. JAMAICA AVENUE
Opposite Consumers House

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE (Continued)

GROVER SOFT SHOES
SOL ROSEMAN
215-19 JAMAICA AVE.

RICHMOND HILL

JOHN C. COLBERG
Painting—Decorating
Paperhanging—Contractor
102-25 85TH ROAD
Phone Vir. 7-5224

JOSEPHSON BROS.
TOYS—SPORTING GOODS
109-02 Jamaica Ave.
Phone Richmond Hill 2-4348

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

Cocomalt
Perron's Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Ave.
Ph. Richmond Hill 2-4001

Telephone Richmond Hill 2-0275
A. H. STROHSAHL
DELICATESSEN
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables in Season
109-13 JAMAICA AVE. Near 109th St.

Plumbing and Heating
W. A. STILLWAGON
"The 20 Minute Plumber"
123-08 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Telephone Virginia 7-0862

Have Your Clothes
Cleaned and Pressed by
THE ALBEE FRENCH CLEANERS AND DYERS
Furs Repaired and Remodeled
Satisfaction Guaranteed
113-19 MYRTLE AVENUE
Phone Vir. 7-3618 Richmond Hill

The KLAUS MARKET
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Fresh Fish
122-05 Liberty Avenue Opp. Lefferts Thea.
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Ph. Cleveland 3-1099

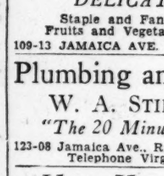
RICHMOND HILL Cypress Hill

EMIL W. FABER
Dealer in
HIGH GRADE PRIME BEEF
MEAT PRODUCTS
POULTRY and GAME
Orders called for and delivered
3409 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Tel. Applegate 3778

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

Exclusive But Not Expensive
GELLER'S
Curtains—Linens—Spreads
91-17 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone Virginia 7-10118

ROCKVILLE CENTRE



THE Majestic Laundry
is at your service at all times.
You can also take advantage of our cash and carry and save 20%.
Majestic Laundry, Inc.
106 No. Park Ave
Tel. Rockville Centre 62

57 VARIETIES
Park Ave. Market
Fancy Groceries
Quality Meats and Poultry
7 S. PARK AVENUE R. V. C. 7014

The PRISCILLA
KNITTING YARNS — RUG YARNS — TAPESTRY for FOOTSTOOLS, CHAIRS and PILLOWS.
205 Sunrise Highway

Anything in a Name?
TRY US AND SEE
LUNCH—TEA—DINNER
MODERATELY PRICED—Special Lunch 35c
Chicken and Hot Biscuit Every Meal
SOUTHERN KITCHEN
76 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

THE
STYLE STUDIO
Dresses for Sports, Daytime and Evening Wear
81 JACKSON AVE., between Raymond and Capitolian Blvd. Tel. R. V. C. 3533

ROSLYN

OLD ORCHARD INN
A. Wade Wells, *Manager*
Opp. Post Office Roslyn, Long Island
Telephone Roslyn 603
Daily Specials—Breakfast 50c, Luncheon 60c, Dinner $1.00, Sunday Dinner $1.00
Parties—Cottages—Guest Rooms

MAMARONECK

YOUR RUGS
can now be cleaned by the celebrated KOURI PROCESS at the
MAMARONECK INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY INC.
We also give special attention to the Full Finish of Family Laundry Work
TEL. MAMARONECK 2840

Have Your Pressing, Cleaning, Repairing, Dyeing done at the
EMPIRE TAILORING CO.
Also Furs Glazed and Repaired
123 MAMARONECK AVE. Tel. 447

That Good Gulf Gasoline
Apper's Service Station
435 E. BOSTON POST ROAD
Opp. Main Entrance to Shore Acres
Tire Service Ignition Lubrication
Telephone Mamaroneck 2921
Corner of Palmer and Mamaroneck Aves.

SHEFFER'S
DRY GOODS
Telephone Mamaroneck 2070

NEW YORK

MAMARONECK (Continued)

75 FIRST STREET HARRISON, N. Y.
AUGUST STURM
Upholstering and Draperies
Work called for and delivered.
TELEPHONE PARK 3022-W

MOUNT VERNON

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving Packing Storage
27-33 S. 6th Ave.
Phone OAK 8802

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.

Rumford Baking Powder
TESORO BROS.
112 PROSPECT AVENUE
Oakwood 6261-60

Commercial and Social Stationer
Attractive prices on personal correspondence paper and envelopes
FRED C. ROSCHER
19 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

Tels. Oakwood 8631-6153, Fairbanks 4-5388
Bon Ton Dairy, Inc.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
BUTTER : EGGS : CHEESE
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied
155 S. FOURTH AVENUE

The Edson Lewis Co.
Clothiers—Haberdashers for Men and Boys
21 FOURTH AVE., MT. VERNON N. Y.

NIAGARA FALLS

Semet-Solvay Coke
BLUE COAL
Bingenheimer Coal Co.
Telephone 962 9TH AND GROVE AVE

NEWBURGH

HIGHLAND QUASSAICK NATIONAL BANK *and* TRUST COMPANY *of* NEWBURGH
20-22 WATER STREET
Total Resources over $13,000,000
"THE BANK OF SERVICE"
We invite your account

FOUNDED 1856
STERN'S
NEWBURGH, NEW YORK
For over seventy-five years an institution catering exclusively to the needs of women and children.
TRUSTWORTHY GOODS—JUSTLY PRICED
STERN'S

We want your business solely upon the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.
JANSEN & FARRINGTON
CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS
19 WATER STREET, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Tel. 2527
JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
LADIES' SPECIALTY SHOPPE
75 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

DUBOIS & FULLERTON
Auto Service Station
123-325 LIBERTY ST. Newburgh, N. Y.
Phone 760

The C. F. S. MILK CO., Inc.
HIGH GRADE MILK and CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
17 West Street Tels. 1655-2042-1042-R

MASTERJOHN'S
QUALITY MEATS
121 Water Street Tel. 257

Phone 1202 L. DOUGLAS BALDWIN
Carnright & Baldwin
EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR
DECORATING
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Wall Paper.
117 Water St., Cor. Fourth, Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

HENRY
European Trained Hairdresser
463 Main St. Tel. N. R. 3552

FERGUSON'S FINE FOODS
Telephone N. R. 8400

LUCKY LADY SHOPS
Smart Wool Sportwear
For College $2.88 and Town
21 DIVISION STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help you
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle 1300

"The Best of Everything to Build Your Home and Keep It Warm"
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
"Founded on Integrity"
Phone New Rochelle 1000

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Center Ave. Tel. 6017

B. CASPARIAN
Importers of Oriental Rugs
Expert Cleaning, Repairing and Storing
Orientals and Domestics
671 NORTH AVE., NEW ROCHELLE
Tel. New Rochelle 5965—5966

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' WEAR
The Thrifty Woman
INCORPORATED
Newest Fashions—Quality Merchandise Attractively Priced
12 West 72nd Street
(Hotel Oliver Cromwell) New York
SUsquehanna 7-0731 Suite 6-I

FUEL OIL COAL
Wm. N. Callahan Co. Inc.
2112 BROADWAY AT 74TH ST.
NEW YORK CITY
Representing Only the Largest and Most Reliable Oil and Coal Companies
Telephone Trafalgar 7-0100

DRESSES
in the newest fashion trends for the miss, woman, specializing in half-sizes for the little woman priced slightly above wholesale, $4.75, $7.75, $11.75; unusual values.
SOPHIA HIRSCH
285 Fort Washington Ave.; West 172nd St., New York City
Wadsworth 3-7859 Hours 1:30 to 9 P. M.

Harlow 703 MADISON AVE.
Josephine Lowenbein, Manager
Smartly different. Conservative Prices.
GOWNS and MILLINERY
CHILDREN'S CLOTHES
Distinctive and Original Girls' Dresses 2 to 16 years.
Boys' Suits 2 to 5 years.
MARY A. WATERS
Shown at
CHILDHOOD, INC.
32 EAST 65th ST., N. Y. C.

ANNUITIES, LIFE GENERAL INSURANCE
ARTHUR H. COHEN
10 EAST 43rd ST. VA3-5460

The Hegeman Transfer and Lighterage Terminal, Inc.
Daily Freight Service between New York City, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut

Mapel Barker
Dresses, $12.95 and $15.00
Offering very latest models such as are seen in the better shops.
133 WEST 71ST STREET SU-7-5699

Boulevard Hand Laundry
We desire to serve you
Do good work—Please the critical
Prompt Call and Delivery
200 W. 69 St. Tel. Trafalgar 3470

Borough of Brooklyn

Suits and Topcoats at $17.50
Good Material—Stylish
Good Tailoring
Field's Club Style Clothes
Incorporated
84-90 FLATBUSH AVE., near L. I. R. R. Depot. Stores in the Bronx and Jamaica also.

CHOICE MEATS
Poultry—Sea Food
Telephone orders carefully attended to.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS MARKET
84 Montague St., near Hicks St. Main 4-0903

Telephone Orders Promptly Delivered
Cocomalt
and High-Grade Dairy and Grocery Products
RIDGETOWN DAIRY
409 86TH STREET Tel. Cloverdale 6-4027

HANDY FOR SHOPPERS
Dolly's Restaurant
LUNCH
DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
440 ALBEE SQUARE
Opposite the Front Entrance of Loeser's

Mme. LIORET'S
Hand Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Tailoring
We do the best family work at low rates, mending and darning free of charge.
8716 THIRD AVENUE Atlantic 5-1222

Ingersoll 2-2975

CORSETS FITTED
Gloves, Hosiery, Lingerie
Eppy Shoppe
898 Flatbush Ave. off Church Ave.

JOHN HAPPEL
CHOICE MEATS, POULTRY
PROVISIONS
Orders Called For and Delivered
Telephone Orders Promptly Attended To
Tel. Sunset 6-8383 4913 7th Ave.

NEW YORK

Borough of Brooklyn (Continued)

A MODERN food shop serving and retailing for take-out, fresh, high-quality doughnuts, cakes, nuts, etc., at moderate prices. An ideal place for a snack before or after theatre, meetings, etc. Special attention to orders for parties.
The Downyflake Shop
918 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN
Phone INg. 2-5348
(Around the corner from Third Church)

Permanent Waving and Hair Goods by
Carlson & Carlson, Inc.
"A fine beauty shop"
284 Livingston St., nr. Bond St. Triangle 5-3708

Borough of Richmond

WEST NEW BRIGHTON
COAL FUEL OIL
FAYE COAL CO.
ANNA B. FAYE, Prop
Quality Fuel of Every Description
Prompt delivery anywhere on Staten Island
Installation of Automatic Coal Stokers and Oil Burners
Expert Engineering Service
Vacuum Furnace Cleaning at Cost to Customers
Distributors of Electrolux Gas Ranges etc.
N. Y. & Richmond Gas Co. Appliances
Store 251 Richmond Ave. Gib. 2-1400
West New Brighton Office Gib 2-6500
Eltingville Office Honeywood 6-0800

PORT CHESTER
KNIT-TEX TOPCOATS
$25
Guaranteed Three Years Wear
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 N. MAIN ST PORT CHESTER, N.Y.

Jesse T. Davis & Son, Inc
Wholesale and Retail
Roofing, Building Papers, Drain Tile, Sewer Pipe, Lally Columns, Wire Lath, Sash, Doors, Screens, Trim, Mouldings, Dressers, Paint.
LUMBER, SHINGLES and BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
MARVIN PLACE Telephone 2120

NEW PRICES
For W. B. Coon Arch Fitter Oxfords and Pumps—6.50
Kaisers Shoe Store
27 North Main St., Port Chester, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE
MAJOR for Good Work & KAY LAUNDRY
Phone 4501
14 Liberty St.

J. E. Andrews Hardware Co., Inc.
Hardware, Agricultural Implements
Carpenters' and Mechanics' Tools, Blacksmiths' Materials
Tel. 3356 279 MAIN STREET

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
366 MAIN STREET

Snug Harbor Dairy
Grade A Raw Grade A Pasteurized
Cream—Buttermilk—Butter—Eggs
Telephone Poughkeepsie 5399
New Hackensack, New York

"If It's Made of Rubber We Have It"
RAINCOATS—SPORTING GOODS—TOYS—FISHING TACKLE—RUBBER MATTING
SIRING BROS.
Successors to ALLING RUBBER CO.
283 MAIN STREET

The Artcraft Press
Book and Job Printing
PAUL E. HANKINSON, Manager
22 Barclay Street Phone 3874-J

Arthur C. Hankinson
ATLAS TIRES
COLONIAL GASOLINE
ESSO and ESSOLUBE
NORTH and TAYLOR AVES. Phone 6085

GEORGE B. WOOD Jr.
We Write All Lines of
INSURANCE
No. 2 CLINTON SQ. Phone 920

Mrs. Henry Burrough Lloyd
Gifts of Distinction
Lamps, Shades, Maple Shelves, Tables
COLLEGE VIEW AND RAYMOND AVES.

Kirk's Repoussé Sterling
gives you the most for your money
J. ARNOLD WOOD
INCORPORATED
357 MAIN STREET
Agents for America's oldest silversmiths

COAL
Collingwood & Seaman Inc.
Phone 2330 35 MARKET STREET
IT'S DUSTLESS

ROCHESTER
Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the advertisement for which you are looking is not in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a complete record of local and national advertisers is kept.
Telephone Monroe 822
56 CAMBRIDGE STREET
8-11 a. m. daily except Saturdays

Geo. P. Hoffman Co.
Quality Coal and Coke Service—Moving Vans
136 BROOKS AVE. Genesee 3367

Stone 5505
Temple Barber Shop
405 Temple Building
Cor. Franklin and North Streets
FRED FRANK JACOB SCHULZ

HARRY RICHARDSON
BAKER FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE
72 CLINTON AVE. SOUTH

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

Walk-Over
SHOES for MEN and WOMEN
STYLE, FIT and SERVICE GUARANTEED
ONLY ONE STORE IN ROCHESTER
324 Main Street, East

INSURE
WITH US and SAVE MONEY
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
ROCHESTER THEATRE BUILDING

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

INSURANCE
in non-assessment companies is cheaper in the long run.
Wellington Potter, Inc.
Insures anything insurable
526-528 Granite Bldg. Stone 3931—7584

FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Ave.—
COAL and COKE
Monroe 461

PROJANSKY co.
Tailors-Furriers to Gentlewomen
39 EAST AVE. Stone 6223

Call Stone 78
For Any Kind of Insurance
Personal Claim Service Everywhere
Highest References
George Dietrich Co. Inc.
418-422 GRANITE BUILDING

Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
THE PLACE TO EAT
LUNCHES . . . . . 35c to 75c
DINNERS . . . . . 50c to $1.00

MANICURING
RUTH I. FOX
1445 Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
Stone 4829

"Over a Century of Service"
LEARY'S
CLEANERS and DYERS
MAIN 2822

The Cornucopia, Inc.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00

MAY RYAN
HAIR DRESSING for an Artistic and Individual Hair Dress. Call Stone 2723
Special prices on shampoo and waves each Monday and Tuesday.
80 EAST AVENUE, Room 310

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
803 UNION TRUST BLDG. Main 4616

SPECIAL
FRIDAY and SATURDAY
Small Pig Pork Loin, 12½c per lb.
Whole or Rib End
ELDER'S
527 MONROE AVENUE MONROE 1050

J. E. THOMPSON COMPANY
Specialists in Women's Clothes
79 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

RYE
Theodore Fremd
RYE, N. Y.
FRESH POULTRY OF ALL KINDS!
61 PURCHASE STREET Tel. 153—152

Fuel Oil
COAL CEMENT
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 PURCHASE STREET

SCARSDALE
The Printer and the Wick
846 Scarsdale Avenue, Scarsdale
Telephone 3176

For INSURANCE
CONSULT
FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale
Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

F. H. ASSENBECK
GROCERS
The Keystone of Our Business Is Quality and Service
Hartsdale, N. Y. Ph. Scars. 2770-1-2

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale (Continued)

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

SCHENECTADY
SCIENCE IS
Knowledge Systematized
Systematize Your Savings
through a knowledge of Thrift
THE SCHENECTADY SAVINGS BANK
WHERE CLINTON CROSSES STATE

FURNITURE
Rugs and Floor Coverings
Schenectady's Largest Linoleum Contractors, Estimates Readily Furnished.
H. S. BARNEY CO.
"Schenectady's Greatest Store"

THE WALLACE STORE
Is filled with Newness and the most unusual Values we have ever known.
Come and SEE for Yourself!
THE WALLACE CO.
"ALWAYS RELIABLE"

PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS
Sample Books Now On Display First Floor
UNION BOOK CO., Inc.
257 STATE STREET

RINDFLEISCH
Cleaner and Dyer
116 JAY STREET Phone 4-3161

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
173 JAY STREET

Painting and Decorating
Interior and Exterior
PAINTS—WALL PAPER—GLASS
ROBERT F. GINSTER
1330 STATE STREET Tel. 2-3300

Walk-Over Shoes
420 State Street

SYRACUSE
Home Dairy Company
Home of Good Things to Eat
CAFETERIA BAKERY
118 South Salina Street

'blue coal'
Niagara Hudson Coke
Vincett Coal Co.
115 E. GENESEE ST. Tel. 2-0163

THOMAS W. DIXSON
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
724 CHIMES BUILDING
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
GENERAL PRACTICE
Corporation Surrogate's Court and Real Estate Practice

GERE & STOHRER, Inc.
General Insurance
320-322 Chimes Bldg. Tel. 2-1497

Carolyn M Bicknell
BEAUTY SALON
Established 1910
22 years of service is your guarantee of superior work.
Special $5 Permanent
516 S. Warreh St., Hotel Syracuse

Downyflake
Doughnut and Coffee Shop
Famous from Coast to Coast
403 S. Warren St., opp. Onondaga Hotel

TROY
Miss JANE BENNETT
Feyl's Hat Shop
Hats from $3.50 up
5 TIMES BUILDING, BROADWAY

UTICA
ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

BREMER'S
FOR 51 YEARS
A Reliable Food Store
Delicious Baked Goods
Meats, Poultry, Fish
Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
SENECA STREET Tel. 4-5137

NEW YORK

UTICA (Continued)

TAILORETTE
CURTAINS
SPECIAL at
$1.69 Pair
Fine French Marquisette, with six different woven borders, finished ready to hang. Imported Kid Gloves . . . $1.98. Slip-on style, flare cuffs, having contrasting color inserts. Very smart! Here is a bargain in quality, style and service. If bought in the ordinary way, the price would be $3.00.
J. B. Wells and Son Co.
Utica, New York

The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS for MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Dresses, Coats and Millinery
Famous
Bleecker Street, Corner Charlotte

Shop with Utmost Satisfaction
at ROEDEL'S
JEWELERS
Genesee-Hopper Bldg., Utica, N. Y.

Mammoth Store-Wide Clearance Sale
Drastic reductions in every department, for cash only.
Henry Martin Company
UTICA, N.Y.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church, UTICA, N. Y.

Automobile Insurance
HUGH R. JONES INCORPORATED COMPANY
JONES BUILDING Phone 4-3161

WATERTOWN
Sale! Spaide Broadcloth Shirts
88c
Regularly $1.15
Pre-shrunk—guaranteed permanent in fit and color. White, blue, tan, green, grey. Collar attached style only.
Empsall'S

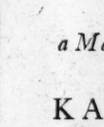
BUY YOUR FURS
from a Manufacturing Furrier
KALLEN'S
115 WASHINGTON ST. Phone 3437

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET
We are open at our NEW LOCATION with Infants', Children's, Junior and Misses' Wear, Sizes to 20½.
THE Carolyn-Elizabeth Shop
102 STONE STREET Phone 2560-W

TRUE STEP
Shoes for Women
MACRAE & GRAPOTTE
In the Arcade

WHITE PLAINS
L. A. Schulman Inc.
122 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Gowns Coats Millinery
New coats with luscious furs. Slimness in the waist. Breadth in the shoulders. Silver fox, blue fox or Persian lamb—and plenty of it. Such is the smart coat this season. In blacks, browns, and bronzine tones. From $29.50 to $239.

CHOICE FLOWERS
Artistically Arranged
WESTCHESTER FLORISTS INC.
154 Main St., White Plains, N. Y. Ph. 2222
Branches—New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mount Vernon, N. Y., Rye, N. Y.

YONKERS

DEROBERTS BEAUTY SALON
Featuring our usual High-Class
Special Permanent Wave, $7.50
47 MAIN STREET Tel. Yonkers 5435, 9083

HUDSON FUEL COMPANY
QUALITY and SERVICE
Since 1899 Phone Nep. 4900

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
9 PALISADE AVENUE

DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Rose-Breasted Grosbeak

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE rose-breasted grosbeak, like many of the more delightful and brilliantly marked birds, is shy, usually preferring the thickets of second-growth timber or woodlands where swampy spots make the region inaccessible to men. The casual observer seldom sees one.

The writer will always remember seeing his first male. It was at the Fairfield Bird Sanctuary in Fairfield, Conn. The day was warm and the grounds a bright green following a refreshing rain. As the bird took wing, it displayed its harmonious salmon tints under each wing, a large rose-colored spot on its breast, a coal-black head, and white spots on wings, rump, and tail. Its song was similar to the robin's, but swifter. After several encores, the bird ended the concert with a sharp click and flew off.

From the name, one would hardly recognize the female, for she has not a single rose feather on her body. She looks like a streaked, overgrown sparrow.

May is the month when the grosbeak arrives north after a winter in northern South America and Central America—occasionally reported in the West Indies. It breeds from the southern Mackenzie and Hudson Bay regions south to central Kansas and New Jersey, occasionally in the mountains as far as Georgia.

Three or four greenish-blue eggs, mottled with reddish, are laid in a nest constructed of loose twigs and built in a small tree or low bush.

It has often been said that grosbeaks delight in destroying the buds and blossoms of fruit trees, but, in accordance with a new ideal among bird lovers who are seeking to know the good which their charges do, it has been discovered that this suspicion is not true. The worthless petals are all of the tree that they eat, while an appetite for potato-beetles, cankerworms, tent caterpillars, gypsy and brown-tailed moths, to say nothing of chinch bugs, hickory borers and cucumber beetles, shows an unconditional surrender to the service of men.

What They Say

Blessing Fellow Man

"Let me say that no richer blessing can fill your own hearts than the consciousness on some bleak winter's evening that your generosity has lighted the fire upon some family's hearth that otherwise would be black and cold, and has spread some family table with food where otherwise children would be wanting. I wish my last word to you to be the word 'give.'"—*President Hoover.*

Curtis on Farm Relief

"I believe a national coöperative system would enable the farmer to get a better price for his products and at the same time do no injury to those who deal honestly in the buying and selling of farm products, while protecting the farmer against those who will not give him a square deal." — *Vice - President Charles Curtis.*

Happy Homes

"The safe and happy homes to which we are so accustomed are a direct result of prohibition. We must appreciate this and do all we can to perpetuate them for the next younger generation." — *Mrs. Ruth Scott.*

In Lighter Vein

Hopeful

Mrs. Smith: "Yes, my husband has decided to give up his profession. He has burned his bridges behind him."

Visitor (absently): "Dear me! I do hope they weren't his best pair!" —*Penn State Froth.*

How to Compliment a Bride

"How do you like the soup, dear?"

"Delicious! Did my little darling open the tin all by herself?"—*Epworth Herald.*

Possibly

"Well, I see another girl gets a medal for flying."

"Yes, and some day a girl is gonna get a medal for sewing."—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

Everybody's Weekly

Lady: "I wish you wouldn't keep pushing like this."

Stout One: "I'm not pushing; I'm only sighing."

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

TAKING *the first step with good thoughts, the second with good words, and the third with good deeds, I entered Paradise.*

—PERSIAN PROVERB

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

13

This is in acknowledgement of reciept of the green woman's dress," she wrote. It sure is a more practical gift than a boquet. It is a case where my need was met and I hope someday I will be able to pass it along".

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor.

Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Life is just one straw after another. First it was strawberries, then straw hats—and now straw votes.

Boston Herald: Sensing the true spirit of the times, Hungary has sent Mr. Nickl to an international economic conference.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Well, I certainly was well paid for all the tail wiggling I did Saturday afternoon—
The Boss and his Dad were on their way to a football game and they took me along—
And I had a nice seat between them—
And every time the Boss yelled and cheered I barked for all I was worth—
But I think we would have had a much better time if everybody had gone down and joined in the game, and I wiggled my tail and told him so—

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Circus Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bartlesville, Okla.

A SHORT time ago a large circus came to this city. The school-teachers announced to the children that those who had their parents' permission could be excused in the afternoon to attend the circus.

Hundreds of school children planned to attend the circus, but just as many indicated that they would have to remain at school as they either did not have the necessary money to buy a ticket or had no way of getting to the circus grounds at the edge of the town.

When this large group of children came back at noon from lunch, the teachers had something to tell them. Every school child was to go to the circus! There was to be no one left behind, while the rest were having such a gay time watching the clowns, elephants, and all the joyous activities of the circus; and there were to be cars to take this happy crowd right to the "big tent"!

All this was due to the thoughtfulness of Mr. Frank Phillips of this city, who placed himself in the children's place and did for them as he would have liked to have someone do for him. He not only bought tickets for every school child (approximately 3600 of them), but also for the teachers and for all who furnished their cars for the transporta-

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Meliorism (P. S. D., who, noting Roger W. Babson referred to as a "meliorist," has looked into the meaning of "meliorism," the doctrine set forth by a "meliorist")—The correspondent submits the following definition from the Oxford Dictionary:

Meliorism: The doctrine, intermediate between Optimism and Pessimism, which affirms that the world may be made better by rightly-directed human effort. As used by some writers, the term implies further the belief that society has on the whole a prevailing tendency toward improvement.

The dictionary also quotes the following definition by L. F. Ward (1883):

Meliorism may be defined as humanitarianism minus all sentiment. . . . It implies the improvement of the social condition through cold calculation, through the adoption of indirect means. It is not content merely to alleviate present suffering, it aims to create conditions under which no suffering can exist.

"Meliorism" (a close relative of "ameliorate") comes from the Latin *melior*, "better." It is pronounced *meel'-yo-riz'm* (*ee* as in *feet*, *o* as in *obey*, *i* as in *it*). It is worth adopting.

"Enabled to" and "unable to" (Miss S. I. N.)—Here are cases in which the value of careful enunciation is demonstrated, for, unless the words are clearly delivered, the opposite idea may be conveyed. For instance, as the correspondent points out, "I was enabled to walk" sometimes sounds like "I was unable to walk."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

For the Scrapbook

French Maxims

Word by word the great books are made.

He who begins and does not finish loses his labor.

The cottage is a palace to the poor.

To rude words, deaf ears.

There never was a looking-glass that told a woman she was ugly.

He is the wisest man who does not think himself so.

Everything comes in time to him that can wait.

Trickery comes back to its master.

It is only at the tree loaded with fruit that the people throw stones.

He who stops at every stone never gets to his journey's end.

He who cannot speak well of his trade does not understand it.

Better a slip of the foot than of the tongue.

Thrift is better than an annuity.

He threatens who is afraid.

He who loses his temper is in the wrong.

A stingy man is always poor.

Who speaks sows, who listens reaps.

Set your sail according to the wind.

Nothing happens for nothing.

No one is so liberal as he who has nothing to give.

True nobility is invulnerable.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Iceland has a small geyser, named Gryla, which spurts boiling water every hour?

Florida's 2276-mile coast line practically twice that of California?

China's population is now reported to be 474,787,386?

Germany has a floating church to serve children of German bargemen?

Diamonds have been found on all of the continents?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Governor Smith and Senator Borah

IN THE office of the Herald Tribune in New York City Tuesday night an editorial writer, after study of the speech by former Gov. Alfred E. Smith at Newark, began his comment on the subject with the statement: "Alfred E. Smith has seldom made a more effective speech than he did at Newark." He then went on to inquire: "But effective to what end, and in whose behalf?"

While he was posing this problem for his readers' consideration, Senator William E. Borah, far away in Idaho, in the first political speech he has made in this campaign, opened his discussion by stating that the Smith speech was "one of the most effective speeches yet made in this campaign for Mr. Hoover."

It was effective enough to stir the Idaho Senator from a position of seeming indifference and to spur him to make one of the most vigorous denunciatory orations against Mr. Hoover's opponents that have yet been heard. He pointed out truthfully that New York's former Governor had harked back to the old charges of bigotry current in the campaign of four years ago, and "denounced as bigots, cranks, hypocrites, and inteilectual crooks all who were not in favor of tearing down all barriers against the return of the liquor traffic, . . . the millions of sincere and patriotic men and women who would control the liquor traffic, who fear the return of the saloon, who believe in protecting the American home; these people he (Smith) denounced in most unmeasured terms as a bunch of bigots and cranks who should belong to the Hoover camp."

Senator Borah's long public record contains no instance of a backward step on prohibition. He has been from the outset its unswerving and logical supporter. It is true that he said, or is quoted as having said, some time ago that if his State demanded the modification of the Eighteenth Amendment he would support such modification. But, he added, he should do everything in his power to prevent his State from making such a demand. For reasons satisfactory to him, the Idaho Senator has not thus far taken any active part in the presidential campaign. Like many other sincere and earnest drys, he felt disappointed that his party could not go into the campaign firmly arrayed against the liquor power.

But the speech of "Al" Smith, the speech for which the Democrats have been eagerly pleading and anxiously waiting ever since the campaign was opened, has evidently convinced this champion of the Eighteenth Amendment that the menace to prohibition involved in the election of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt is too great for any sincere dry to remain silent. Just as Smith's proclamation stung Borah into oratorical activity, so it will unquestionably stimulate uncounted Democrats to turn from a party which they thought had thrown off this incubus, and cast their votes as they did in 1928 for Hoover.

Senator Borah's initial speech, though seemingly limited to the prohibition issue, will be of the highest advantage to the Republican cause. It probably may be taken as an earnest of other speeches yet to come. Despite his widely recognized attitude of personal independence, the Idaho Senator has never yet turned from his party when he believed it was right, and when it needed support. It is evident that such is not his purpose now.

Phantom of a Truce

THE armaments truce, now extended from November 1 to March 1, is an attempted sheet-anchor. It does not prevent construction of ships or manufacture of arms authorized by existing treaties or legislative programs. But it blocks building which comes under the category of "unpleasant surprises," and gives every government a fairly accurate idea of what other nations are constructing. In that sense, it provides a favorable atmosphere for the Disarmament Conference.

Moreover, the truce is always available for extension from time to time, as the conference prolongs its work, and if finally the nations should not reach agreement on a treaty, they could always extend the truce for an even longer period, accepting it as a diplomatic safeguard against an unlimited armaments race.

To the United States, the truce is an additional buttress for existing naval treaties. It is hard to imagine that any nation would be so reckless as to go beyond the constructional limits of the Washington and London treaties. In the beginning, the American Government hoped to block all new construction under those treaties, and permit only the completion of ships already under way. But Japan made reservations to the truce, permitting building of any ships authorized by treaty. If, under stress of what would be interpreted as a national peril, any nation sought to go beyond treaty limits—and Japan is already far nearer treaty limits than any other power—then the truce could be used as a means of bringing protest at Geneva.

When the truce came into being, a year ago, there were other motives involved. Signor Dino Grandi, then Italian Foreign Minister, first proposed the cessation of all new construction. It so happened at the time that Italian shipyards were still crammed with new keels, which could naturally be completed under the holiday agreement. But France had fallen far behind.

Now, no sincere friend of peace could have opposed outright Signor Grandi's proposal. But it clearly served his country's own special interests all too well. Great Britain, Germany, the United States, and all the neutrals were glad to support the suggestion. France was in an awkward diplomatic position, but went ahead unashamedly, with Japanese support, to water down the "holiday" until it had removed all its stringency. In amended form, the Grandi proposal simply forbade new construction which was not provided for in existing treaties or laws, such as the French *Statut Naval*.

In this tenuous shape, the truce has continued to be the last line of defense of the Disarmament Conference. It is a diplomatic way out if worse comes to worst. Some elaboration of the truce, with provision for supervision and more exact prohibition of really "new" building, might well serve to halt the armaments race if nothing better were available. But that stage is far from being reached yet. Washington, in common with most of the other powers, now extends the truce for four months more—until the conference is in full swing once again.

Diplomacy, pursuing its winding way down the disarmament road, pays lip service to its ideal, which is an honest and genuine truce from the perils of arms competition. The day must come when this phantom of a truce is turned into actuality.

Regaining Equilibrium

ANNOUNCEMENT of the first change in price of steel rails in ten years must have been read with surprise by people who are under the impression that all prices have been tobogganing to the vanishing point. Most prices, it is true, have fallen steeply, but there are certain prices that for one reason and another have stood firm. Among the commodities steel rails have long been a very important exception to the general. They have stayed at $43 a ton since October, 1922, and the change just announced brings them down to $40.

The maintenance of such an inflated price structure was plainly unwarranted. Trade is based on exchange. In the relations among nations, steel rails are bought for, say, rubber, or cotton, or oil—money being employed solely as a medium of this exchange. Witness the way that the commerce in these two commodities has got out of joint and you have one root explanation of why so many money exchanges have followed suit. While steel rails have rested consistently on a high-price plateau, rubber has descended from 29.45 cents a pound in 1923 to 3.53 cents this year.

Or take domestic trade. A similar reasoning applies. The greatest customers for steel rails are the railways. They can pay for rails only out of revenue. Yet, while steel prices have remained impervious to change, the net operating income of the railroads has crumbled, from $974,917,715 in 1923 to $531,095,961 last year. True, this was due to a decline in traffic rather than rates, but clearly the railroads were not able to buy many steel rails at the old price.

These disparities always arise during times of sharp drops in the general price level. Some prices go down too far in relation to the others. Others don't go down far enough. The lost alignment must be regained before trade can proceed with the old smoothness. The successful assault on the price rigidity of steel rails is a sign that this recapture of price alignment is in process of achievement. That it will be a good thing all around is indicated in the decision of the railroads to increase their purchases at the new prices.

War Debts Through the Hourglass

AMONG the "gentlemen's agreements" that seem to have been reached of late months in connection with war debts was apparently one stretching across the Atlantic Ocean, to the effect that no embarrassing suggestions should come from the main European debtors prior to the American elections.

So everything is proceeding just as if future payments were not in question. On September 15 no such request as was popularly expected reached Washington for a two-year postponement of the principal of the annuities as allowed under the existing agreements. British firms on that occasion gave indications to their American friends in Wall Street that regular payments on the December 15 installment might be expected. The recent break in sterling is held to be partly due to British purchases of dollars for that purpose.

Now the French Government has declared through Premier Herriot that it has no intention of defaulting, though this statement was followed by a communiqué to the effect that the question of payments on December 15 is still under Cabinet consideration.

It would be a mistake, however, to imagine that the debtors envisage the continued remittance of their debt payments. That the option to exercise the postponement privilege was not used was much more than a fulfillment of the transatlantic understanding not to bring up the matter prior to the elections. The matter, relatively speaking, was hardly worth bringing up. For only the principal of the two-year payments may be so postponed. And this amounts to but a sixth of the total in the case of Great Britain and a fourth in that of France. Moreover, if a request for postponement of this small quota had been made, it might have been regarded as a commitment to pay the interest portion during the postponable period.

But it must not be inferred from European expectations that any scheme is being cooked to repudiate the debts. Neither Great Britain nor France would willingly throw a monkey wrench into the world's credit machinery by taking arbitrary action. They prefer the course of placing their reliance upon American cooperation and generosity. One may be certain that in respect of the Administration in Washington their faith is well founded. Last December President Hoover gave an indication of his sympathy with war debt revision by recommending that the World War Debt Funding Commission, which negotiated the terms of the debts, should be reconvened to reconsider the schedules. Congress turned him down.

Will the next Congress be equally heedless? The answer depends upon American opinion.

Two plans are now in the air. One was mentioned tentatively by President Hoover in his Des Moines speech. He suggested that the annual payments might be used for the specific purpose of expanding the foreign market for American farm products. The other is that war debts should be "swapped" for disarmament. It is tolerably certain that the President, with his deep yearning for peace, would as lief welcome the one as the other.

Maybe the conversations Mr. Norman H. Davis is having with European statesmen, and the unofficial talks that the Marquis of Reading is holding in the United States, are destined to prepare the way for a reasonable solution. Perhaps they are aimed at rehabilitating the bridge to war debt revision in the form of the Hoover disarmament plan. The American people as taxpayers and as world citizens will fervently hope so. If they could save $200,000,000 a year in arms, as would be possible if the Hoover plan were accepted, they should be happy to forgo at least as much of the war debt annuities, which this year amount to $280,000,000.

Will It Work?

NOTWITHSTANDING civilization's dictates against corporal punishment, the somewhat astonishing report comes from the antipodes that an automatic spanking machine has been offered for use in the public schools. It is announced that the implement may be adjusted to deliver as many spanks a minute as the offense may warrant and at whatever "spank power" it may be desired to apply. Whatever the attractions of a mechanized age and its "labor-saving" devices, it is not to be supposed that the device will be taken seriously in that very advanced quarter of the globe.

Though various societies interested in great events of the past have been prodigal in the marking of "historic spots," they have overlooked the geographical site upon which the first spanking took place. A "Society of the Descendants of Patrons of Corporal Punishment" should be formed for this purpose. History fails to record the name of the first spanker. It is equally silent with regard to the name of the first spankee. Something should be done about this. The first spanking was an event too rich in significance to the human race to be overlooked. Perhaps the archæologists may yet discover some ancient record which will enlighten the world on the subject.

It is commonly known, however, that spanking came into practice quite early in the history of the human race—perhaps as early as the neolithic period. It flourished in the last century and was generally employed in all the best families for use in the guidance of recalcitrant children. It originally was applied by hand, but later and more fashionable methods made use of such equipment as old hairbrushes, shingles and other homemade spanking equipment. But the vogue lost its hold upon civilized peoples as the twentieth century came in. A generation that has learned how well childhood can be guided without the use of a slipper will find no more than mild amusement in the advent of the spanking machine.

An Artist's Courage

ANYONE who thinks that playing the "four-a-day" vaudeville circuit is a sinecure is woefully mistaken. The eight-hour day of the union worker sounds like perpetual holiday to the performer whose time, in preparation for and execution of his act, leaves little leisure between noon and midnight.

Therefore, when Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, having passed the threescore and ten mark in terms of years, joins the ranks of vaudeville entertainers with the simple statement that she is "glad to be able to work," admiration for her pluck is added to the affection in which a world already holds her.

There is something epic in this adventure of an operatic queen whose golden tones have held countless numbers enthralled on opera stage and concert platform almost since her début at the age of seventeen as Azucena in "Il Trovatore", with the Dresden Court Opera. There is fearlessness in starting out on a new road at a time when most are content to make it the journey's end as far as work is concerned. It is the courage of this mother of sons who during the World War fought in opposing camps while she contributed her rich contralto voice to help the needy everywhere.

And the great singing actress goes about her new job without heroics or dramatic pose. She says:

> I make my living. I sing my best. And the people who hear me like it. You get closer to people on the vaudeville stage. They are warmer. And you can't imagine how much that means to a sentimental old lady like myself.

"I sing my best." She always has. Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink has never left anything to chance. At the zenith of her fame she would appear at her dressing room two hours before the opera began, vocalizing and going over her part—a rôle, perhaps, she had sung hundreds of times. One may be quite certain she is giving of her best to her audiences of today.

Editorial Notes

An investigator discovers how a number of little towns in California came to be cities. They must thank highly capable men who came to them to spend their "declining years" and suddenly took hold of the towns—having forgotten all about that declining idea.

A "supergiant electromagnet" recently demonstrated at St. Louis is quite evidently a forward step in the realm of electrical science and also a distinct achievement in the compilation of superlatives.

Chief interest in the selections for an all-American team this fall centers in the voters' choice, November 8, for captain.

Among the War-Mongers

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

A Review of a Challenging Booklet

The Secret International: Armament Firms at Work. The Union of Democratic Control, London. 6d.

IT IS long past time for the indignation into which public opinion is whipped periodically by various revelations about the private manufacture and peddling of armaments to bear tangible fruit. In this conveniently terse volume is contained much of the necessary evidence, excitingly told, for rapid national and international action against the corporations which for a generation have stood convicted of crime against the law of nations. The Disarmament Conference has set up a special committee to devise means of combating—it is hoped of abolishing—the abuses of armaments manufacture. But if that committee is to make an inch of progress it must be pressed on by an aroused public opinion, and this time public opinion must not allow itself to be diverted.

To avoid another fiasco, study of experience with past efforts to curb the arms trade is needed. And thinking citizens must again inform themselves of the facts, as they did at the time of the Shearer investigation, and at other illuminating moments. The tell-tale disclosures may be found in the little volume listed above; a particularly able treatment of the subject appears in Chapter 12 of "The Work, Wealth and Happiness of Mankind," by H. G. Wells, and Seymour Waldman has gone extensively into American phases in "Deaths and Profits," published in 1932.

Periodically public opinion has been justifiably stirred at particularly flagrant acts of armaments firms. It was so aroused after the war at the revelations, for instance, that Krupps in Germany had supplied Russia with a large percentage of the armament used against German forces on the eastern front; that British firms had outfitted Turkey with the weapons which caused such carnage at Gallipoli; that shells of American manufacture sold to Germany were poured back upon American troops in French trenches; that a continual traffic in armaments between enemies went on through Switzerland and other neutral countries for most of the war period.

* * *

Such facts as these leading to the even more significant knowledge that peddlers of armament by their control of newspapers and influence on governments did much to stimulate the armaments race and bring the nations to war, produced a mighty post-war revulsion. Public opinion demanded that forceful condemnation of private manufacture of arms be written into the League of Nations Covenant. It forced a special League committee in 1921 to investigate and to substantiate fully all the most damaging charges which have ever been made against armaments makers.

The facts still stand. They are well summarized in "The Secret International," and they furnish the basis for action today. In 1925 they forced the drafting of a treaty which might have done much against the traffic and is still available.

But, in every instance, an insidious barrier has shut down between justifiable and widespread public indignation at such scandals and ultimate action to make them impossible. Some mysterious influence—or is it so very mysterious, after all?—has always interposed just as public opinion was approaching deeds and leaving words behind.

So it was particularly in the Shearer case. For a few weeks in 1929, public opinion in the United States reached an all-time high of indignation against the offensive, unpatriotic, and dangerous meddling of armaments makers in international affairs. But after the investigation had gone part way—having given an admirable send-off to the London Naval Conference and to Anglo-American friendship—an insidious hush-hush barrier closed down like a fog from off the Banks.

Why has aroused action against the armament hawkers always stopped so neatly just short of the point when it would have become something real? Because, it is almost too obvious to remark, armaments firms fighting for their existence have quietly doused the flames of popular indignation at just the right spots, and in the usual way.

As the Disarmament Conference begins sometime this autumn its new investigation of the "secret international," it will find not only all the old evidence, still as valid as ever it was, but a great deal of new fact. Had the committee sufficient daring, it might inquire why the Shearer case was dropped. If this is considered too much of an invasion into domestic affairs—and, strictly speaking, the Shearer linen should be washed at home, of course—the committee could with utmost propriety study the most recent figures of arms export to China and Japan. They might discover, if preliminary reports contained in available and official sources are correct, how Great Britain and continental arms firms have been outfitting Japan while the United States supplied China.

* * *

The committee might examine the situation in Paris, where the growing influence of the Comité des Forges on important newspapers is a matter of public record for the man in the street to read. The star witness should be M. François Wendel, who is also a deputé and a director of the Bank of France, for as president of the Comité des Forges and head of the armaments ring, he owns the controlling stock of the Journal des Débats, and with M. de Peyerimhoff, president of the Comité des Houillères, another arms combine, that of Le Temps. It would be found that a third leading Paris paper, L'Echo de Paris, recently took up a collection against disarmament and printed the results, without telling, however, who gave the large blocks of 50,000 and 100,000 francs listed so conspicuously. Even more obvious are the full-page advertisements judiciously handed round Paris by S. O. U. M. A.—an arms firm whose initial "A" stands for artillery.

In England, the committee would find Vickers and Armstrong-Whitworth as strong as ever, with high officials from the War Office and the Admiralty retiring periodically to take up key positions on the directorate of the armaments firms, and with up-to-the-minute British armaments finding their way to every corner of the globe. New official figures show British export of armaments is still supreme, exceeding 30 per cent of the export of the rest of the world.

In Britain and the United States alike, the committee would reveal a great moral question mark. For in lists of stockholders of these armaments firms, so universally condemned, it would find cabinet ministers of the highest rank, parliamentarians, clergymen, officers and members of "peace societies," business men of the greatest integrity—a cross-section of reputable society.

And it would conclude that the public conscience of the world needs awakening; that strong international action against the arms traffic is a biting necessity, but that public opinion itself must first set about to clean the dirty corners of national business, and to put industry where it lapses back on a more constructive track.

Chile's Social Experiment

ONE fact has emerged crystal clear from the recent revolutionary eruptions in Chile. It is that the country, no matter what color its new Government may be, is bent on continuing the state socialistic experiment inaugurated early last June. Every political party and daily newspaper of importance has subscribed to the policy and the presidential candidates differ only in their conceptions as to how it should be applied.

El Mercurio, doyen of the Chilean press, states:

> It would be wrong of foreign powers to think that recent political changes in this country mean a change in economic outlook. The mass of the people, rightly or wrongly, are determined to proceed with new social experiments, to secure a better distribution of wealth and a leveling of living standards. Socialism, not necessarily as it is known and sometimes feared abroad, is to be tried out.

La Nación states:

> Some American papers have asserted that state socialism has been defeated in Chile. Many of the politicians who developed personal ambitions behind a program of state socialism have been defeated. The principles and the plans continue, and will triumph.

El Diario Ilustrado states:

> It is obvious that this country will embark on new state business ventures whatever party secures power on October 30.

La Opinion states:

> Any party disavowing state socialistic plans would be defeated at the polls.

In the meantime the provisional Government, which is invested with due legality, has committed itself to a definite promise that the state socialistic corporations described in a recent issue of the Monitor are to be continued. In some cases, especially that relating to the Foreign Trade Institute, the capital is to be reduced; in every case the financing of the program is to be revised.

Originally it was proposed to resort to central bank discount operations to finance the corporations; or, in plain words, to print the necessary money—nearly 400,000,000 pesos. This "easy way" has now been abandoned. Instead, there is to be fresh taxation—probably a sales tax—and the industrial aspect of the socialistic emergency plan is to be expedited, "so that quick profits can be realized by state enterprise in business hitherto monopolized by private interests."

It would be a mistake to think there are any generalities about the industrialization plan. In the Government's plan of policy for the Industrial Corporation the industries which are to be eventually "state capitalized" are clearly defined. Copper and iron mines, sugar refineries, cement works, potteries, breweries, public utilities and various factories are all enumerated as ripe for expropriation. Regarding oil supply and distribution, it is pointed out that at present there are two companies in the Chilean market, one American and the other British. Government policy strongly indicates that their interests must be merged, with state participation and supervision, because the market demands rationalized administration to cheapen the product.

By its close affiliations with trade unions and other organizations the Government has built up strong connections with the big profit-earning industries of the country, and none of the private corporations have independence of operation as possessed by similar entities in the United States or Europe. It may not be a difficult matter in this case, therefore, for the Government to achieve its full state capitalistic program and share in industrial profits.

P. T. DE I.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Guatemala's Boundary Claim

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the issue of your paper of Thursday, October 13, an article is published under the title of "Central American Disputed Area Charted by Aerial Photography," written by one of your Washington correspondents, Geo. Howland Cox.

The said article deals with the boundary question now pending between the two Republics of Guatemala and Honduras, from an impartial and fair-minded point of view much to be commended.

But in referring to the claims presented before the Arbitration Tribunal, a mistake has been made concerning the extent of the claim of Guatemala to which I beg to call your attention.

Guatemala has not demanded any territory belonging to Honduras. She has only requested that the Arbitration Tribunal should fix the line established by the Treaty of July 16, 1930, which is that of the Uti possidetis of 1821. In fact, Guatemala and Honduras agreed in said treaty that the definitive boundary between the two states should be the same that separated the old Spanish provinces in that year of 1821 when they proclaimed their independence from the mother country. Guatemala maintains that the said line ran on the chain of mountains known by the name of the Cordillera of Merendón, including the Motagua River, which has always belonged to her, and the port of Omoa, which Honduras took possession of only after 1821.

Puerto Castilla, mentioned in the article of Mr. Cox, is down the coast toward Nicaragua, 150 miles beyond the line claimed by Guatemala.

CARLOS SALAZAR,
Washington, D. C. Agent for Guatemala.

How Ducks Get Down

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor for Sept. 26 contained a very interesting article on the American wood duck.

On his estate at Falloden, Viscount Grey has probably the greatest variety of ducks in Great Britain, and in Falloden papers he gives a very interesting account of the nesting of a duck with similar habits to the American wood duck.

There appears to be some speculation among naturalists as to the method employed by the mother duck in getting the young birds from the high nest to the ground, and in order to verify the most popular theory (that of the mother duck carrying the young down), Viscount Grey had observation made of this experience.

In this case the nest was some thirty feet from the ground. The mother duck stayed on the ground and called to the young, and one by one they appeared at the hole in the tree, and on word from their mother, without hesitancy, toppled down like corks into the grass below. The brood then followed their mother to the water's edge and took their first swim on their birthday.

IDA JANET CHATTERLEY.
Toronto, Ont.